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SOLE SURVIVOR — A Phnom Penh airport rescue worker rushing a Thai toddler from the wreckage of a Vietnam Airlines jet that crashed on Wednesday. All 65 other people on board were killed. Page 6.

Mahathir's \$20 Billion Market Cure

By Thomas Fuller
Special to the Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR — After weeks of trying to bolster Malaysia's slumping stock market by cajoling investors and threatening speculators, Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad announced Wednesday that the government would inject up to \$20 billion into the market to support share prices.

"This is our plan to defend our economy," Mr. Mahathir said after the stock market closed down 5.65 percent for the day, continuing a slide that has shaved off more than 40 percent of the market's value since March. "We are trying ways to save our country."

But analysts immediately questioned whether the 60 billion ringgit rescue plan — roughly equivalent in value to Malaysia's entire annual federal budget — would work.

They also noted that deploying that much money was likely to drastically reduce the liquidity of Malaysia's financial system, drying up investment capital and possibly harming the economy. The plan, Mr. Mahathir said, would be financed partly by issuing bonds through Khazanah Nasional Bhd., an investment agency attached to the Ministry of Finance, and partly through other unnamed local institutions.

"You can't actually take 60 billion

ringgit out of the money market all at once," said a researcher at a Kuala Lumpur finance house who asked not to be identified.

"And even if you take the money out over the next four to eight weeks, you're going to see liquidity dry up and interest rates rise."

But Mr. Mahathir was confident that the plan was viable. "We have enough money to do this," he said. "There is no problem raising money in Malaysia. It can come from many sources." The state-run Employees Provident Fund had more than 100 billion ringgit, he added.

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Asians Insist on Japan-China Balance

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — When Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto of Japan co-chaired a tour of Southeast Asia in Singapore in January, he called for regular meetings between Japanese and ASEAN heads of government in a speech that appeared to mark a new phase in the competition for regional influence between Japan and China.

But the outcome of Mr. Hashimoto's initiative for exclusive summit meetings between ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations, and Japan — the group's largest single source of aid, trade and foreign investment — will not be quite as he had hoped.

Diplomats of ASEAN countries — seeking to draw China fully into regional consultations and balance it against that of other major players, especially Japan — have extended his idea by inviting China and South Korea, as well as Japan, to a meeting in Malaysia in December that would be the first gathering of East Asian heads of government.

"We didn't reject Mr. Hashimoto's proposal," a Malaysian official said Wednesday. "We just enlarged it. We need to pursue a policy of inclusion and balance, especially with China and Japan."

As Mr. Hashimoto arrives in Beijing on Thursday for a four-day official visit to try to achieve a better balance in Japan's uneasy relations with China, so smaller neighbors of East Asia's two giants are working to achieve a new balance in the region's geo-politics.

China's president, Jiang Zemin, has already accepted ASEAN's invitation to take part in the East Asian summit meeting in December, leaving Mr. Hashimoto and South Korea's president or prime minister no option but to accept as well.

"These tactics were not intended as a snub to Tokyo," said a Southeast Asian diplomat. "Japan remains a cornerstone of our regional relations. But Japan and

NEWS ANALYSIS

the rest of East Asia must adjust to China's increasing power and influence.

Japan's investments in the nine countries of ASEAN — Brunei, Burma, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam — amount to nearly one-third of its total overseas investments. Japan is ASEAN's top trading partner, accounting for one-fifth of the group's total trade.

But China's economy, with its enormous potential market of 1.2 billion consumers, has been growing at an average rate of 10 percent a year for more than a decade — far faster than Japan's.

"High growth in China will give an added 1 percent to 2 percent growth to other East Asian countries that have much trade with, and investment in, China," Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's

senior minister, said recently.

Prime Minister Li Peng of China pointed out on a visit to Southeast Asia last month that trade between China and ASEAN had more than tripled since 1990 to reach \$20.4 billion in 1996.

"China also has the ability to invest in ASEAN countries," he noted. "The mutually beneficial cooperation between China and ASEAN is not an expediency — it is a long-term strategy with the future in mind."

Southeast Asian officials said that if China is encouraged to concentrate on increased regional trade and investment, it would develop an even stronger vested interest than it has now in maintaining peace and stability.

"After a few years of 'learning,' China has now taken up multilateralism as one of its strategies in dealing with the Asia-Pacific region," said Jusuf Wanandi, chairman of the supervisory board of Indonesia's Center for Strategic and International Studies. "This will give China the chance to participate fully and responsibly in the region as one of its great powers."

AGENDA

Sinn Fein Leader Vows 'Compromise'

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Gerry Adams, the Irish republican leader on a tour of the United States, promised Wednesday that Sinn Fein would go into all-party talks on Northern Ireland in a spirit of compromise.

"Compromise, compromise, compromise," the Sinn Fein leader said at a Washington press conference.

"It is in a spirit of generosity, accommodation and preparedness to come to a compromise that we would go into these talks."

Visa for Taiwan Chief

WASHINGTON (AFP) — The United States has granted a transit visa to President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan to allow him U.S. stopovers on his way to and from Panama.

BUSINESS/FINANCE Page 11.

Lufthansa Plans Low-Cost Carrier



IMPRESARIO — Rudolf Bing, who led the Metropolitan Opera for 22 years, died at 95. Page 3.

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The IHT on-line: www.ihl.com

The Dollar			
New York	Wednesday @ 4 P.M.	previous close	
DM	1.8185	1.8344	
Pound	1.586	1.5915	
Yen	120.835	121.575	
FF	6.1206	6.1722	
The Dow			
Wednesday close	previous close		
+14.86	7894.64	7879.78	
S&P 500			
change	Wednesday @ 4 P.M.	previous close	
+0.28	927.85	927.57	

Newstand Prices			
Bahrain	1,000 BD	Malta	55 c
Cyprus	C £ 1.00	Nigeria	125.00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 Dkr	Oman	1.250 QR
Finland	12.00 FM	Qatar	10.00 QR
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	IR £ 1.00
Great Britain	£ 0.90	Saudi Arabia	10 SR
Egypt	£ 5.50	S. Africa	R12 + VAT
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dh
Kenya	K SH. 160	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	\$ 1.20
Kuwait	700 Fils	Zimbabwe	Zm \$30.00

Funeral Route Is Lengthened As Diana's Mourners Grow

Royal Family Breaks Silence

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Bowing to growing public pressure, Buckingham Palace officials announced Wednesday a significant expansion in the processional route for Saturday's funeral for Diana, Princess of Wales, in their latest effort to accommodate unprecedented crowds of mourners.

The royal family also issued its first public statement since the death of Diana in Paris early Sunday, with members saying they were "deeply touched" by the outpouring of grief.

Palace officials and the royal family have come under mounting criticism for the way they have handled events since Diana's death.

There were complaints that the royal family's silence was a sign that it was out of touch with the public and that the processional route outlined earlier in the week was far too short to handle the huge numbers of people who want to attend.

Late Wednesday afternoon, palace officials said that Diana's coffin would be moved Friday from the Chapel Royal in St. James's Palace to Kensington Palace, her residence in Kensington Gardens at the western end of Hyde Park.

The change in plans more than doubles the route of the funeral procession that will bear Diana's coffin to Westminster Abbey, where the funeral services will be held, and will give far more people a chance to glimpse the funeral cortege.

Well over a million people are expected to try to witness the events Saturday.

The palace also announced that Prince Charles, the heir to the throne who was divorced from Diana a year ago, and his two sons, William and Harry, will return to London on Friday to pay their respects to Diana in private. They have been at Balmoral castle in Scotland for several weeks.

Queen Elizabeth II and other members of the royal family will return to London by overnight train in time to attend Saturday's services.

The statement issued by the family said, "All the royal family, especially the Prince of Wales, Prince William and Prince Harry, are taking strength from the overwhelming support of the public, who are sharing their tremendous sense of loss and grief. They are deeply touched and enormously grateful."

Officials at Buckingham Palace, which is charged with organizing the

See FUNERAL, Page 4

Photo Industry 'Damaged'

Agency Employees Deny Crash Interference

By Anne Swardson
Washington Post Service

PARIS — The photo agencies that make a living opening up the lives of celebrities closed ranks Wednesday and went on the defensive after seven of their employees were placed under investigation in the death of Diana, the Princess of Wales, and two others.

Several of the photographers vehemently denied they had interfered with police as Diana lay injured in the

crushed Mercedes early Sunday morning. One said he took her pulse and told her help was coming, another said he had not followed the car but merely came across it on his way home.

But the image of these agencies that snap the glamorous and the grotesque seemed likely to be smeared whether the photographers were cleared or not.

The tragedy of Diana "has not only

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A young mourner in London weeping over the masses of flowers left in front of Kensington Palace to honor the dead Diana, Princess of Wales.

Charles's Suffering Leaves Britain Cold

By Christine Spolar and Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Not even tragedy has raised Prince Charles in the esteem of his countrymen.

The cool, remote Prince of Wales may be weeping over the death of his former wife, Diana, Princess of Wales, if tabloid tales are true, but the British public appears to be oddly unmoved by his sorrow.

Charles, whose dour demeanor, eccentric enthusiasms and affair with a married woman have long made him the loser to Diana in the competition for public affection, has said nothing publicly and issued no statement since Diana was killed in an auto accident with her companion, Dodi Fayed, and a driver early Sunday. But, according to press accounts, he is suffering deeply.

He has been roaming the moors of Scotland, contemplating

his sorrow over the loss of his former wife. The Daily Mail said, "Red-eyed and sleepless, he is totally distraught. The Sun said,

But many media commentators urged the heir to the throne to heed his former wife's example, loosen up and reach out to his subjects in the same open-hearted way she did — or risk his future and that of the House of Windsor.

Among the throngs of mourners in London, few people are shedding tears for the prince. Diana touched them in a special way, they say, but talk of Charles turns the conversation cold. As cold, some noted, as he himself appears to be.

"He's full of guilt — and he should be," said Vanessa Belton, who stood in line with thousands of others to sign a book of condolence at St. James's Palace in memory of Diana. "If he'd loved her — and all she wanted was his love returned

See PRINCE, Page 4

In Korea, Land Mines Mean Peace

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

MUNSAN, South Korea — Some of the fields and forests scattered around the gash of barbed wire and tank traps that separates the two Koreas are so green and gorgeous that one wants to dash through the fields in sheer exuberance at the beautiful terrain.

But that would be a mistake, and the risk is underscored by the occasional maimed deer that limps through the area. Some of the ground north of this sleepy town near the North Korean bor-

der has been salted with mines by U.S. and South Korean forces to deter a North Korean attack.

The campaign by Diana, Princess of Wales, and others against land mines helped focus international attention on the issue, forcing President Bill Clinton to enter the United States into negotiations with about 100 countries aiming at banning anti-personnel land mines by the end of the year. The ban would not cover such other mines as anti-tank mines.

But the Clinton administration is seeking an exception for the Korean Pen-

insula, so that in areas like this new mines could continue to be laid indefinitely.

The reason the administration favors the continuing use of mines in Korea is that if the usual image associated with land mines is that of Angolan or Cambodian children without legs, here it is a bit different.

In South Korea, there are countless land mines, but they are in restricted areas that cause few casualties. Also, many American troops and South Korean civilians feel safer because of

See MINES, Page 4

Healthy Volunteers Line Up to Test Experimental AIDS Vaccines

By Rick Weiss
Washington Post Service

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — Inside a small and nearly windowless downtown medical clinic, Tim Lynch rolls up one sleeve of his T-shirt and looks straight ahead, trying not to notice the stainless steel needle being unsheathed beside him.

Mr. Lynch, who is 35 and gay, is not infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. But if all goes well in the next few weeks his body will behave very much as though it were.

A St. Louis University vaccine researcher,

Robert Belshe, leans forward, slides the needle into Mr. Lynch's arm and pushes the plunger on the syringe, propelling about a milliliter of specially modified virus into the man's muscle.

They are canarypox viruses, which cause disease in birds but are harmless in people. Each one has been genetically engineered to contain three extra genes that are normally found only in HIV. The goal is to introduce some of the hallmarks of HIV to Mr. Lynch's immune system, so he can build up a SWAT team of antibodies and white blood cells capable of fighting off a real infection, should one ever occur.

Mr. Lynch is one of thousands of healthy people in the United States who have agreed to lease their immune systems to science for a period of months or years, as part of the quest to develop an AIDS vaccine. It is a quest that has proved exceedingly and unexpectedly difficult.

AIDS vaccine researchers have endured so many disappointments in the past decade that some began to think their mission was impossible. HIV has shrugged off dozens of experimental formulations that almost certainly would have felled lesser viruses. Meanwhile, progress has been hampered by a lack of investment from private

vaccine developers and a federal research program criticized as lacking in leadership.

Yet a new, if cautious, optimism has emerged among many AIDS vaccine researchers in the past year or so. Using salvaged bits of information from otherwise failed experiments, scientists have been developing a picture of what a successful AIDS vaccine would look like — then building and testing vaccines along those lines and getting them into human trials. Increasingly, the results of those trials have been offering up more good news than

See AIDS, Page 4



THE AMERICAS

A New Twist On the Cash Gore Raised

Diversion of a Portion Raises Legal Problem

By Bob Woodward
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — More than \$120,000 in campaign contributions personally solicited in 1995-96 by Vice President Al Gore for a "soft money" account not covered by federal law instead went into a "hard money" account subject to federal election limits.

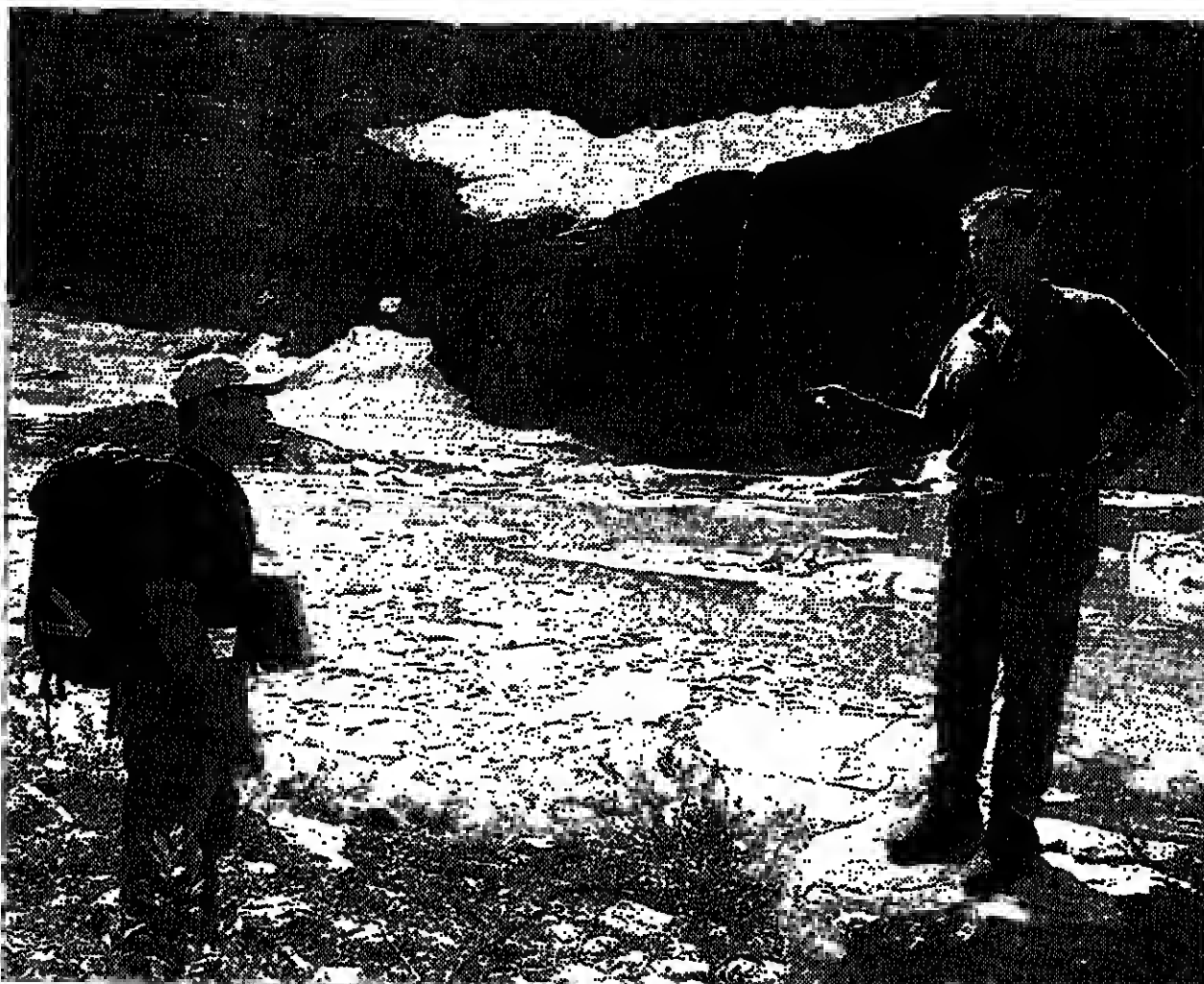
The money came from at least 8 of 46 donors the vice president telephoned from his White House office to ask for contributions to the Democratic National Committee, according to records made public by Mr. Gore's office.

The distinction is significant because Attorney General Janet Reno has cited the absence of evidence that high-level government officials sought hard money donations as a key reason not to recommend appointment of an independent counsel to investigate fund-raising activities for last year's elections.

Soft money is defined as contributions not intended to support individual candidates but to promote "party-building" and other general campaign activities such as television advertising. While it must be reported, it can be given in unlimited amounts.

Hard money contributions are highly valued by campaigns because they can be used directly to benefit individual candidates. But federal law places specific restrictions on the solicitation, amount and use of such contributions.

Among those restrictions, the law says that such regulated contributions cannot be solicited on federal property. Ms. Reno has maintained that because she has



Vice President Al Gore, right, and Dan Fagre of the U.S. Geological Survey, visiting Glacier Mountain Park in Montana, where they viewed glacial melting to draw attention to the effects of global warming.

seen no evidence regulated contributions were solicited from the White House — or, in the words she used in an April 14 letter, any White House was "occupied in the discharge of official duties" — no independent counsel is warranted.

A senior White House official said Mr. Gore had not asked for any hard money contributions, and was unaware that money he solicited was directed into the Democratic National Committee's hard money account.

A committee spokeswoman, Amy Weiss Tobe, said Tuesday night that it was "routine procedure" to assign the first \$20,000 of a large donation — the legal limit for a hard money contribution — to that account and to deposit the rest into the soft money account. She suggested that had inadvertently happened with the contributions solicited by Mr. Gore.

Officials said this practice might bring scrutiny by the Federal Election Commission because it does not necessarily reflect the wishes of the donors, who are supposed to designate the use of the money.

The practice poses a more immediate question for Ms. Reno, who has been sharply criticized by senior Republicans for declining to ask for appointment of an independent counsel. Burt Brandenburg, the Justice Department's chief spokesman, said that Ms. Reno would have no comment on the matter.

Budget Office Sees An Era of Surpluses

WASHINGTON — A Congressional Budget Office analysis confirms that the combination of a strong economy and budget and tax legislation enacted last month will eliminate the deficit by 2002 and likely lead to an era of surpluses.

Moreover, if all goes well, the federal debt — the cumulative total of the annual deficits which now exceeds \$3.7 trillion — would begin to decline in 2002 for the first time since the early 1970s.

But the budget office's summer-time economic and budget outlook is forecasting that after a robust performance this year, the economy will slow to a more moderate pace and inflation will begin to rise in 1998. These developments, if they occur, could seriously impede efforts in Washington to eliminate the deficit.

The budget office also cautioned that the onset of a recession could push the deficit above current projections by \$100 billion or more for several years. Nonetheless, the report lends added credence to assertions by Republican leaders and President Bill Clinton that their bipartisan budget and tax-cut policies can simultaneously wipe out the deficit while showering millions of Americans with new tax benefits and government spending.

For the fiscal year that ends Sept. 30, the deficit will decline to \$34 billion — its lowest level since the early years of the Nixon administration. It will rise again, to \$57 billion, in 1998, largely because of the effects of the five-year, \$90 billion tax cut package, before steadily declining until 2002, when the budget is projected to show a \$32 billion surplus. Then, according to the report, the budget surpluses will climb to as much as \$86 billion in 2007. (WP)

reported Republican rumblings that Mr. Cooper, a Democrat who was state chairman of President Bill Clinton's re-election campaign, did not have the requisite technical experience to take on the job.

Others nominated included: Jane Gould as the deputy commissioner of the Social Security Administration; Julia Taft as assistant secretary of state for population, refugees and migration; Richard Griffin as inspector general at the Department of Veterans Affairs; Daniel Fried as ambassador to Poland; Barbara Bodine as ambassador to Yemen; and Jeannette Takamura as assistant secretary for aging at the Department of Health and Human Services. (WP)

Clinton Tries to Save Student Testing Plan

EDGARTOWN, Massachusetts — With the House of Representatives poised to gut President Clinton's campaign for national education testing, White House officials threatened a veto Wednesday on any attempt to block the program.

"It would be a terrible mistake for people who are afraid our children can't measure up — or who have a misguided notion that somehow the federal government is trying to take over the direction of education in America — to persuade members of Congress not to fund the test," Mr. Clinton said.

"If there's one place politics ought to stop in America, it's at the schoolhouse door," he said, taking a pause in his vacation on Martha's Vineyard to make the appeal before teachers and staff at the Oak Bluffs School in Edgartown, where classes begin Thursday.

A House vote is set Thursday on the testing program. Representative William Goodling, Republican of Pennsylvania, who has ridiculed the testing program as a waste of money, is expected to offer an amendment that would bar the Education Department from spending any money on developing or administering the tests. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

George Edwards, director of the Center for Presidential Studies in Texas, on why President Clinton chooses to vacation on Martha's Vineyard, which in recent years has become a haven for newly minted millionaires and baby boomers at the top of their game: "Maybe he has more of a need, not being from that crowd, in Arkansas, being smart and rich is a little different from the rest of the country. Maybe he's making up for lost time." (WP)

Temple Visit Was Innocent Mistake, Aides Maintain

By David Stout
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — On the eve of campaign-finance hearings that are sure to put Vice President Al Gore in a harsh spotlight, the White House has mounted a public relations offensive to show that his appearance last year at a Buddhist temple fund-raiser was an innocent mistake.

About two dozen journalists summoned to a background briefing in the old Executive Office Building near the White House on Tuesday were told there "was not a shred of evidence," in the words of one Gore aide, that the vice president had had any warning that the 1996 event was indeed a political money-maker.

The luncheon at the Hsi Lai Temple in California has become a source of acute embarrassment to Mr. Gore in recent months, as the hearings in Congress have unfolded and as political analysts have begun even at this early date to try to gauge how the revelations have damaged his presidential aspirations for 2000.

When the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee resumes its hearings Thursday, two Buddhist nuns are expected to testify that they were used to launder money to the Democratic National Committee, in violation of federal election laws. No evidence has been found to tie Mr. Gore to that purported arrangement, but the episode still has the potential to hobble the vice president's political career.

The hearings, before the committee headed by

Senator Fred Thompson, Republican of Tennessee, are resuming after a summer respite from months of campaign-finance disclosures that seemed to suggest unseemly arrangements in which wealthy contributors were offered special access to President Bill Clinton and people close to him.

Speaking to the reporters in an ornate room, White House aides distributed packets of material, much of it catalogued, in arguing that Mr. Gore had had every reason to believe that the temple event was not a political occasion. The vice president's opening remarks, his delivery, his very tempo were different from those he customarily used at events he knew were purely political, they argued, citing for comparison examples of his remarks at a political event later that day.

Rudolf Bing, Autocratic Met Opera Manager for 22 Years, Is Dead at 95

By James R. Oestreich
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Sir Rudolf Bing, who as the dapper and acerbic general manager of the Metropolitan Opera from 1950 to 1972 ushered the company into the modern era and into a new home in Lincoln Center, died Tuesday in Yonkers, New York. He was 95.

Mr. Bing consolidated the Met as in many ways the most prominent company on the world stage. He used his European contacts to draw some of the most prominent stars to the Met, and he offered significant new opportunities for Americans. In particular, he broke the company's racial barrier by engaging Marian Anderson in 1955.

He cut an autocratic figure at the Met, where he seemed to relish controversy when he did not actively court it. He had run-ins with some of the stars of the time, including Maria Callas, Helen Traubel and Robert Merrill. In 1958, he "fired" Callas, although the incident, as he later took pains to explain, was not so simple, and he made unsuccessful attempts to lure her back to the Met.

His tenure included devastating strikes by the orchestra in 1961 and 1969. He offered his resignation after the first one and resigned not long after the second.

He revolutionized the way the company's productions looked by bringing to the Met the world's greatest directors and designers," said

Joseph Volpe, the Met's current general manager, who started with the company as a carpenter. "On a personal note, I shall always remember that it was Mr. Bing who gave me my first opportunity when he put me in charge of getting the opening production of 'Antony and Cleopatra' on the stage."

His later years included a farcical episode when in 1987, at 83, he married Carroll Douglas, who was 47 and had a history of hospitalizations for psychiatric causes and three marriages to much older men. Mr. Bing was suffering from Alzheimer's disease, and the marriage was annulled in 1989.

Born in Vienna, he studied voice, but jobs with bookstores opened a new avenue when the Hugo Heller book store entered the field of concert management. Mr. Bing took a hand in the agency in 1921, establishing contacts that led to posts as assistant manager of the Darmstadt Opera in 1928 and the Municipal Opera in Berlin.

"With all this pressure, amid all these crises, with artists losing their nerves and their heads several times a day," he wrote of the experience in opera houses, "a resilient man who kept his nerve and his head could make a real contribution."

He married Nina Schelem-Schlesnaya, a Russian ballet dancer, in 1928. She died in 1983.

In 1934, Mr. Bing, with the producer Carl Ebert and the

conductor Fritz Busch, helped launch the Glyndebourne Festival Opera in England. He was named general manager in 1935. After a wartime interlude working at London department stores, he became the first artistic director of the Edinburgh Festival from 1946 to 1949, when he took the Met post.

After a season observing the Met's operation under his predecessor, Edward Johnson, Mr. Bing took control in June 1950. "All my life up to 1949 could be seen as the proper preparation for being manager of the Metropolitan," he wrote later.

In 1966, the company moved to Lincoln Center, opening the new theater with the premiere of Samuel Barber's "Antony and Cleopatra," an occasion dampened by poor reviews.

In addition to hiring Mr. Volpe, the current general manager, he also hired James Levine, now the artistic director, for his Met debut as a conductor in 1971.

"You don't need wit to run an opera house," he wrote in his 1981 memoir "A Knight at the Opera." "You need style." Style he surely had, yet few would have denied that he also had wit, and a quick one.

Mr. Bing has often been criticized for a perceived neglect of contemporary music. Operas given their premieres during his tenure, in addition to "Antony and Cleopatra," were Barber's "Vanessa" in 1958, and

"Mourning Becomes Electra," by Marvin David Levy, in 1967.

Mr. Bing, who remained a British subject, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1971. He left the Met in April 1972 with a gala concert and a performance of Verdi's "Don Carlo," a production with which he had also opened his tenure.

Viktor E. Frankl, 92, Renowned Psychiatrist

VIENNA (AP) — Viktor Emil Frankl, the renowned Austrian psychiatrist who taught that humanity is primarily motivated by its search for meaning, died here Tuesday of heart failure at age 92.

Dr. Frankl survived four Nazi concentration camps, but other members of his family, including his parents, died there. During and partly because of his suffering in the camps, he developed a revolutionary approach to psychotherapy, known as logotherapy. At the core of his theory is the belief that man's primary motivational force is

his search for meaning. His teachings have been described as the Third Vienna School of Psychotherapy, after those of Sigmund Freud and Alfred Adler.

In his book "Man's Search for Meaning," of which more than 2 million copies were sold, Dr. Frankl said "logotherapy regards its assignment as that of assisting the patient to find meaning in his life."

According to logotherapy, one can discover the meaning in life in three ways. Dr. Frankl wrote: "(1) by creating a work or doing a deed; (2) by experiencing something or encountering someone; and (3) by the attitude we take toward unavoidable suffering."

And he insisted: "We must

never forget that we may also find meaning in life even when confronted with a hopeless situation," a theory he gradually developed in the Auschwitz and other concentration camps in 1942-45.

He was born in Vienna in 1905. In 1930 he earned a doctorate in medicine and then was in charge of a ward for the treatment of suicidal women. When the Nazis took power in 1938, he was put in charge of the neurological department of the Rothschild Hospital, but in 1942 he and his parents were deported to the Theresienstadt camp north of Prague.

In 1945, Dr. Frankl returned to Vienna, where he became head physician of the neurological department of the Vienna Polyclinic Hos-

pital, a position he held for 25 years. He taught regularly at the University of Vienna until the age of 85.

His 32 books on existential analysis and logotherapy have been translated into 26 languages. He held 29 hon-

orary doctorates from universities around the globe.

Starting in 1961, Frankl took five professorships in the United States — at Harvard and Stanford as well as at universities in Dallas, Pittsburgh and San Diego.

SALON DES BEAUX ARTS

Sept 9th - 11th

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Sept 1st

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Daily from 12.00 - 8.00 pm
Saturday from 10.00 - 8.00 pm - Sunday from 10.00 - 6.00 pm
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Away From Politics

• Voters go to the polls in Miami on Thursday to decide whether to abolish the city of Miami. But even proponents of the referendum, who hope dissolving the city will lead to greater efficiency and less corruption, tried to make the last minute to call off the vote. One poll shows only 15 percent of voters favor the idea. (WP)

• The Defense Department, buffeted by budget and downsizing pressures, is exploring ways to take its civilian employees out of the government's civil service system and put them in a new personnel organization bound more closely to the military. (WP)

• The District of Columbia public school system was supposed to have opened Tuesday for the first day of school for 78,000

children. It did not. In the latest, and perhaps most visible, demonstration of problems that have turned a financially strapped city into a national embarrassment, public schools did not open on schedule for the third time in four years because of repairs needed to more than a third of the system's 146 buildings. (NYT)

• A postal clerk in Miami Beach calmly walked to his car and returned with a gun to shoot his former wife and her friend as they stood in line, police said. He then walked back outside and killed himself. The two women were in critical condition, but both were expected to live. (AP)

• More than 30,000 people die in the United States each year because they are not vaccinated against common diseases, and researchers say better-informed doctors could make a difference. Most of the preventable deaths each year are of older people to failed to get flu or pneumonia shots. (AP)

EUROPE

No Delay Planned In Scotland's Vote

But the 'Diana Truce' Complicates Campaigning on Devolution Issue

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — It started as a simple mark of respect for the memory of Diana, Princess of Wales: a truce to campaigning over Scottish devolution that was agreed to by political parties within hours of her death Sunday.

But with voter apathy apparently widespread in Scotland and the Labour government planning only a 100-hour blitzkrieg campaign in favor of a Scottish Parliament with tax-raising powers, there is growing concern that Scots are being denied a proper debate before they decide next Thursday whether to bring about the biggest constitutional change in Britain in nearly 300 years.

Gerald Howarth, a member of Parliament from the opposition Conservative Party, which is generally opposed to devolution, added his voice Wednesday to the mounting calls to postpone the two-question referendum.

"I believe that the desire to show respect for the late princess should be matched by a similar desire to show respect for the democratic process," Mr. Howarth wrote in a letter to Prime Minister Tony Blair. "All sides to the argument acknowledge that the devolution issue goes to the heart of the constitution of the United Kingdom. It is therefore essential that the electors have the time to hear and to participate in a measured debate, not one crammed into four frenetic days of activity."

The Scottish Secretary, Donald Dewar, rejected earlier this week a similar plea from one of the Labour government's own members of Parliament, Tam Dalyell.

And a spokesman for Mr. Blair said Wednesday that the government would stick to its guns, insisting that home rule has been a burning issue in Scotland for years and that voters would not be short-changed by this week's halt in campaigning.

Still, the latest signs are that Mr. Blair and his government will have their work cut out for them when they resume campaigning on Sunday.

Although support for the referendum's first question

— whether to give Scotland its own Parliament for the first time since 1707, when the local chamber was merged with England's — remains solid, support for the second question — whether to give that body the power to raise the income tax by up to 3 percent — has slipped.

Doubts about that question have grown since Sir Bruce Patullo, governor of the Bank of Scotland, said two weeks ago that higher taxes would make Scotland "stand out like a sore thumb" from the rest of the United Kingdom, discouraging investment and jobs.

According to a poll in *The Herald*, a Glasgow daily, on Tuesday, support for tax-raising powers slipped below a majority for the first time, to 47 percent from 54 percent a month earlier.

The referendum provides the first big test for Mr. Blair. The decentralization of political power is a major plank of the government's program, with the Scottish referendum to be followed by a similar vote in Wales a week later and eventually by a referendum on a mayor and local authority for London.

What's more, Scotland is a bedrock of Labour support with not a single Conservative member of Parliament. Any setback would be a harsh embarrassment.

In a possible sign of nerves, the Welsh Office minister, Peter Hain, was quoted by *The Financial Times* on Wednesday as having called the Diana truce a "setback" to the government's campaign in Wales.

With so little time between the funeral and the referendum, some are wondering whether Diana's death will actually affect the outcome.

"A wave of sympathy for the dead princess could well translate into a feeling that the referendum offers Scotland its opportunity to move away from the iron grip of an institution which has outlived its purpose," the columnist Magnus Linklater wrote in *The Times*.

But Richard Mowbray, a leader of an anti-devolution group, said that Diana's death had "heightened a sense of Britishness" in Scotland.



Justice Minister Elisabeth Guigou entering her car after the weekly cabinet meeting Wednesday.

French Justice Minister Refuses To Resign During Investigation

PARIS — The French justice minister, Elisabeth Guigou, said Wednesday that she would not resign although she is under investigation for suspected slander after having accused the wife of Paris's mayor of corruption.

"Resign? Why? For having done my job as opposition deputy? You are joking," she said.

Mrs. Guigou's lawyers disclosed Tuesday that she was the target of a slander investigation because of a television interview she gave in March. She joined a Socialist-led cabinet when the left took power in legislative elections June 1.

The last two center-right governments had a policy requiring cabinet members to resign if they became the formal target of an investigating magistrate's questions. The current prime minister, Lionel Jospin, has not announced a policy on this subject.

Under French law, being placed under investigation is roughly the equivalent of being charged, but it may not necessarily lead to a trial.

Soros Foundation Quits Belarus

MINSK, Belarus — The Soros Foundation said Wednesday that it was pulling out of Belarus because of harassment of its employees and other barriers to its activities in the former Soviet republic.

"The Belarusian authorities have succeeded in shutting down the Soros Foundation in Belarus," it said in a statement issued in Minsk, the capital.

BRIEFLY

The decision followed talks between government officials and local representatives backed by members of the U.S. Open Society Institute, an umbrella body for the foundation that was set up by George Soros, the investor and philanthropist.

Relations have grown increasingly tense since March, when the foundation's local executive, Peter Byrne, was barred from entering Belarus. He was accused of sponsoring the opposition, including members of the media who criticize President Alexander Lukashenko's style of rule. (Reuters)

2 Britons Damage Sicily Fountain

CATANIA, Sicily — Two British rugby players have been accused of damaging the Elephant Fountain in Catania's cathedral square, the most beloved monument in the Sicilian city.

The legs of two figures were broken off Monday night in what Mayor Enzo Bianco called an "act of barbarism."

The police identified the players as Thomas Balls, 37, of Middlesbrough and Richard Ian Davison, 25, of Derby. The Italian press agency ANSA said the two had admitted that they sought to climb onto the elephant but had not intended to damage the fountain. The two were released pending further investigation.

The two *puni*, or cherubic figures, are among four that form the base of the 1736 fountain by the architect Giovambattista Vaccarini. Above them is an elephant supporting an obelisk, similar to the monument in the Piazza Minerva in Rome, near the Pantheon.

The incident came two weeks after a dragon's tail was broken off the Four Rivers Fountain in the Piazza Navona in Rome by an Italian diving off the Bernini sculpture. (AP)

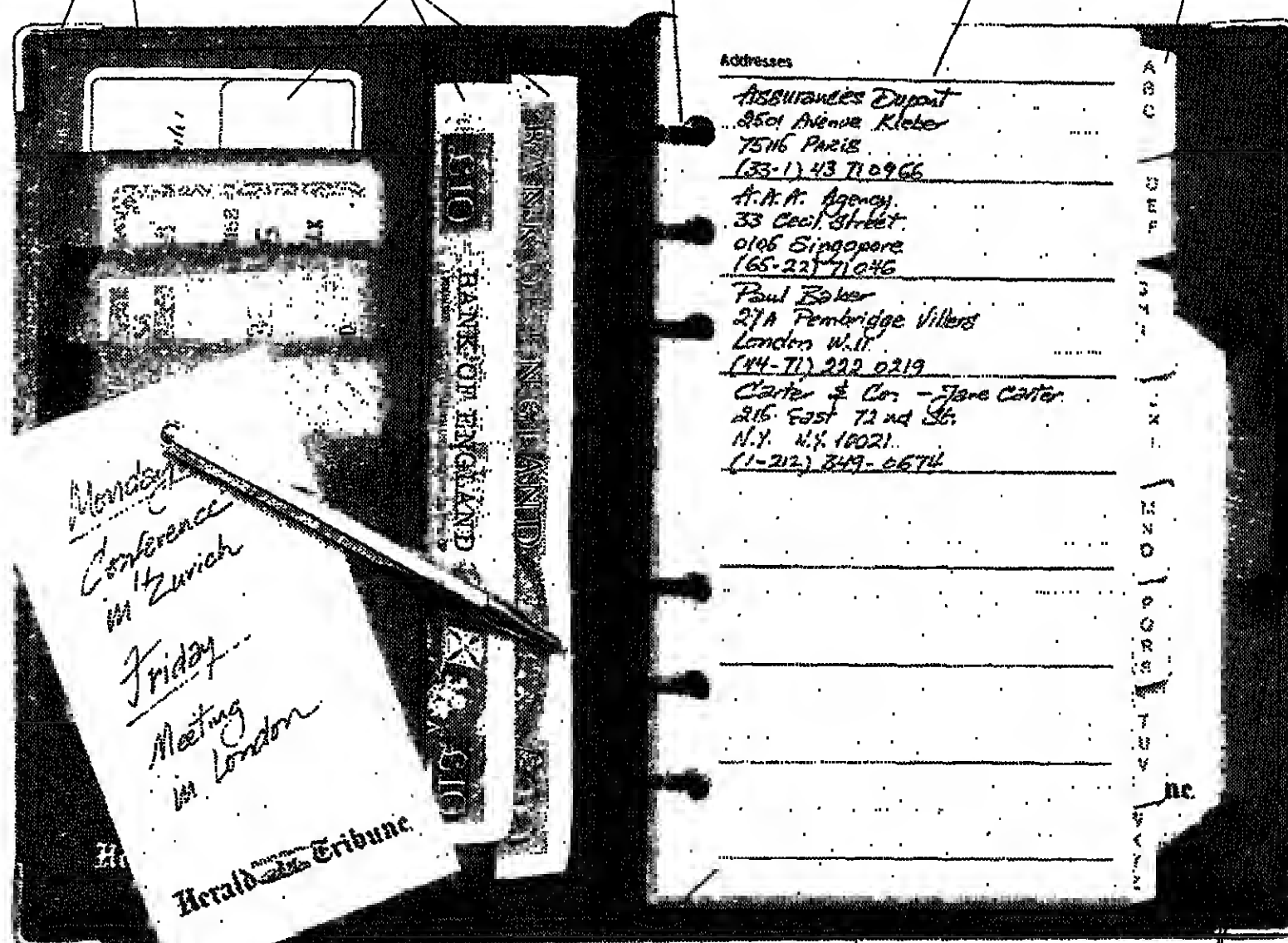
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Surrender for Trial, NATO Tells Karadzic

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Allied Commander of NATO forces in Europe called Wednesday on the Bosnian Serb hard-liner, Radovan Karadzic, to surrender for trial on war crimes charges.

General Wesley Clark said at a Pentagon news briefing: "He should be turned in. He should report to The Hague. In fact, I call on him to submit himself voluntarily to justice." General Clark, who replaced General George Joulwan of the U.S. Army as the top allied commander in Europe in June, helped negotiate the Dayton accords and is considered an expert on Bosnia.

He said NATO forces in the former Yugoslav region were "looking very carefully" at the status of Mr. Karadzic's armed bodyguards, and suggested that peacekeeping troops might move to disarm them.

General Clark said that if there were specialist police who were protecting him, "they won't legally be able to protect him as specialist police under the agreement that they have entered into. That is an illegal mission."

He warned against attempts to intimidate peacekeeping troops, who have faced stone-throwing Bosnian Serb demonstrators in recent days. "We will use all means necessary including lethal means to protect our forces," he said.

Associate of Hard-Liner Seeks Pre-Trial Talks

Mr. Karadzic wants United Nations lawyers to come to Bosnia for a pre-trial investigation of whether he is guilty of war crimes before deciding whether to stand trial on the charges, one of his aides said Wednesday. The Associated Press reported from Belgrade.

The offer was made to a UN human rights envoy, Elisabeth Rehn, by Momcilo Krajisnik, a close Karadzic associate during a meeting in Pale, Mr. Karadzic's stronghold.

Mr. Krajisnik, who is the Bosnian Serb member of the three-man Bosnian presidency, said the safety of witnesses would be guaranteed during the investigations of indictments against Mr. Karadzic and General Ratko Mladic, the wartime leader of the Bosnian Serb army.

Rebuffing Cosmonauts' Critics, Russian Says They Are Heroes

Reuters

MOSCOW — A top Russian space official said Wednesday that the cosmonauts who manned the Mir space station during its collision with a cargo craft in June were heroes who deserved state decorations.

The proposal followed a report quoting the Russian coordinator of the Mir-NASA program as saying a commission reviewing the matter had decided that the two, Vasilii Tsibliyev and Alexander Lazutkin, were responsible for the accident.

"We have already prepared a proposal to decorate

Vasilii Tsibliyev and Alexander Ivanovich Lazutkin," said Boris Ostrov, deputy general of the Russian Space Agency. "As soon as this preliminary period finishes, we will send the proposal to the government and the president."

Asked if the former Mir commander and his flight engineer were heroes for saving the spaceship, Mr. Ostrov said, "Of course."

The Russian coordinator of the Mir-NASA program, Valeri Ryumin, said that the crew members could be fined for the mistakes made during their orbital mission.

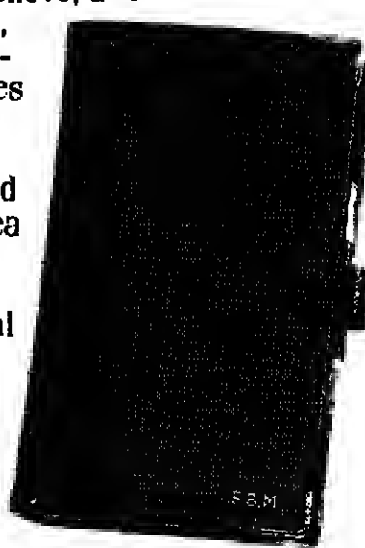
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65 Die as Vietnam Jet Crashes in Phnom Penh

A One-Year-Old Is the Only Survivor

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHNOM PENH — A total of 65 people, most of them foreigners, were killed Wednesday when a Vietnam Airlines plane crashed while trying to land at the Phnom Penh airport, aviation officials said. A Thai toddler was the only survivor.

The Russian-built Tupolev-134 plane, arriving from Ho Chi Minh City, went down in a rice paddy about a kilometer south of the runway during a downpour, clipping palm trees and exploding into flames on impact, some witnesses said.

A witness at the scene said the aircraft appeared to have grazed the roof of a wooden thatched house, slammed through a stand of coconut trees and smashed into a nearby rice field.

But a British businessman who was at the airport said there were heavy clouds and no rain when the plane crashed.

"It was brooding, very dark, but it hadn't started raining yet," Dan O'Donnell said. He said heavy rain began shortly after the crash.

"It was coming in, tried to land, bounced and nosedived," he said.

Phai Bun, a one-year-old Thai boy, suffered a broken leg and was reported by doctors to be in stable condition. The child's mother was killed. His father was waiting for the flight at the airport when the plane crashed.

Four people initially survived, but two men, one of whom was Japanese, died at a Phnom Penh hospital, doctors said. A South Korean boy, Oh Sung Hyuk, 4, succumbed to serious burns.

The head of Cambodia's civil aviation authority said the plane's flight recorder had been found in the wreckage.

Another aviation official said that the plane had been coming in to land but that the pilot apparently had decided to abort the landing and revved up his engines in a failed bid to get clear of the ground again.

Thousands of Phnom Penh residents converged on the crash scene, and witnesses said there was some looting.

Vietnam Airlines and an official at the Phnom Penh airport said the plane was carrying 60 passengers and a crew of 6. Cambodian officials said the bodies of the victims had been taken to a nearby military airfield for identification.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Seoul said that as many as 21 South Koreans, including 6 members of a medical team, could have perished in the crash. Taiwan state television said at least 22 Taiwanese were believed to be among the passengers.

Some Germans also were believed to be on board, said the Cambodian secretary of state for information, Khieu Kanharith.

(AP, Reuters)



President Ramos inspecting ex-Moro rebels now in the Philippine Army.

Ramos Asks 'the People' To Join 2d-Term Debate

Reuters

MANILA — President Fidel Ramos dropped fresh hints Wednesday that he might try for a second term, saying that he would take the increasingly heated debate over constitutional change to the people.

The constitution, rewritten 10 years ago after Ferdinand Marcos was ousted in a revolt, limits a president to one term of six years.

Mr. Ramos said that critics planning mass protests later this month to oppose constitutional amendments did not necessarily represent the people.

"The people are more than just those who will participate in the Sept. 21 mass action," he said. "I represent the people as president when it comes to matters of this nature, especially the people that have no voice yet."

After repeatedly saying that he would step down when his term ends next June, Mr. Ramos appeared this week to be retreating despite increasingly fierce opposition from the country's influential Roman Catholic Church and top opposition figures.

Referring to the moves to change the constitution, the president said Wednesday: "In light of the anxieties and re-cremations arising out of current moves, there is need for our people to be given the opportunity to pause, to be informed and to reflect on the issue of charter changes, as well as on our economic condition, with greater sobriety and calm discernment."

He said he had ordered his cabinet and

local officials and asked congressional leaders to consult the people down to the grass roots on their views about proposals to change the constitution.

"That doesn't sound like there is a dictatorship in place, is there?" he quipped, referring to warnings by church officials that a second term for Mr. Ramos could revive dictatorship.

Congressmen promptly suspended debate on a resolution calling for constitutional amendments to clear the way for the nationwide consultations that Mr. Ramos seeks.

An opposition leader, Daisy Fuentes, said the suspension was intended to defuse the protests, adding: "This might be one step backward and two steps forward."

The acrimonious debate over a constitutional change coincided with turmoil in the country's markets, with the peso skidding Wednesday to new depths of 31.83 to the dollar.

The stock market, which slightly recovered Wednesday, has lost 26 percent since the de facto devaluation of the peso on July 11.

Church leaders have vowed to mobilize tens of thousands of people in their planned rally in Manila, while leftist groups said they would hold nationwide protests on the same day.

"We need to gather the biggest crowd possible so President Ramos could hear very clearly the true sentiment of the public," said Corason Aquino, a former president and a leader of the rally Sept. 21.

BRIEFLY



POLITICS — Bangladeshis marching Wednesday to mark the founding of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, which is boycotting Parliament.

Pedicab Drivers Riot in China

BEIJING — Chinese pedicab drivers protesting government controls on their work fought with anti-riot police squads sent to disperse them, a human rights group said Wednesday.

Workers and police officers were injured in the clash Tuesday in southwestern Duijiangyan city and demonstrations against the local government were planned again for Wednesday, the New York-based organization Human Rights in China said.

(AP)

Taiwan Open to China Talks

TAIPEI — Taiwan said Wednesday that it was preparing to conduct political dialogue with China in early 1998.

It also said that as long as Beijing was sincere in improving ties with Taipei, its president, Lee Teng-bui, was willing to visit the mainland without his official title.

"We are preparing for the agenda, including political and policy ones, as part of the cross-strait talks, which we hope would be able to be resumed in spring," said Chang King-yu, chairman of the cabinet's Mainland Affairs Council.

(Reuters)

U.S. Gives Assurances to India

NEW DELHI — The United States told New Delhi on Wednesday that it did not seek to mediate between India and Pakistan, but intended to pay greater attention to a long neglected South Asia.

Karl Inderfurth, assistant secretary of state for South Asian affairs, said the United States remained concerned about peace in Asia, particularly about stability in the subcontinent where India and Pakistan have fought three wars since 1947.

But he said Washington did not intend to mediate between the two neighbors, which are nuclear threshold powers.

(Reuters)

Chinese Detain a Dissident

BEIJING — Chinese authorities have detained an outspoken dissident in the central province of Anhui ahead of a crucial conference of the ruling Communist Party this month, a human rights watchdog group said on Wednesday.

Shen Liangqing was taken from his home by eight police officers on Monday evening and had not returned by early on Wednesday, the Information Center of Human Rights and Democratic Movement in China said in a statement.

The dissident's girlfriend, Huang Xianglin, was also detained but was released in the early hours of Tuesday morning, the Hong Kong-based group said.

China frequently detains known dissidents before sensitive dates and anniversaries.

(Reuters)

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Death of a Princess/ Now, the Question of the Monarchy's Future

Winds of Change Shake House of Windsor

By Warren Hoge
New York Times Service

LONDON — The death of Diana, Princess of Wales, has focused public attention on her criticisms of the royal family and confronted the 160-year-old House of Windsor with a national clamor for change.

Calls upon Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Charles to rebuild the monarchy's lapsed prestige by following her example of openness and accessibility are growing as rapidly as the mountain of flowers and the line of mourners outside the chapel where her body lies.

In life, Diana drew a distinction between her idea of royalty that reaches out to the public and the royal family's more distant and reserved relationship with its subjects, but the message was

compromised by public misgivings over some of her behavior. Death and the forgiving embrace of her memory have raised the argument to a new level of clarity and force.

"Diana the dead may threaten their stability and tranquility as strongly if not more so than the divorced Diana they could not silence," said Polly Toynbee, a columnist for The Independent. "Diana the difficult was a problem the palace could tackle; but Saint Diana is something it can never contend with."

Julie Burchill, a columnist for The Guardian, said that Diana "took to royal life like a champion and for one brief shining moment made sense of it all while her husband with every flinch and faux pas made it painfully obvious that he found it increasingly difficult to love

his people or do his duty." She said that, by contrast, the House of Windsor had become "a dumb, numbing dinosaur, lumbering along in a world of its own, gorged sick on arrogance and ignorance."

Just last month, a poll showed support for the monarchy at only 48 percent, the first time a survey had ever recorded a number lower than 50 percent. The figure was 70 percent just three years earlier, even after the public relations disasters of 1992, the year famously called the annus horribilis by Queen Elizabeth II.

In that year, three of her children separated or divorced, Windsor Castle burned and she had to pay income taxes for the first time.

Significantly, in the Aug. 12 poll, those most disapproving of the Windsors were younger people, the part of the British population that the experience of the last two days has shown had developed a strong personal identification with the princess.

While the poll implied that 52 percent of the British would like to see the country become a republic, there is little organized republican sentiment here, and there is no sense of the country's politics moving in that direction.

The government of Prime Minister Tony Blair has made a priority of constitutional reform — the creation of legislatures in Scotland and Wales and possibly Northern Ireland, the ending of voting privileges for hereditary peers, and a move toward more proportional voting procedures. But this often-mentioned campaign to "modernize" Britain has not questioned the validity of Britain's constitutional monarchy.

What the poll reflected was widespread unhappiness with the current family's stewardship rather than with the institution. Diana herself, even in her most confessional moments, challenged the style, not the existence, of the monarchy.

In a television interview in 1995 in which she discussed her adultery and humiliations and questioned her husband's fitness to be king, she said: "I would like a monarchy that has more contact with its people — and I don't mean riding around on bicycles and things like that, but just having a more in-depth understanding."

Douglas Hurd, former foreign secretary, said Tuesday that Diana had moved the mission forward from "royalty as a symbol" to "royalty as a cause." He said her championing of unpopular groups had extended the monarchy's reach into less noble parts of the realm that truly characterize modern Britain. And he added: "She needed to be royal to succeed. Republicans should ponder this."

The focus of the public's thoughts on the royal family's immediate duty has

centered on the needs of the sons: Prince William, 15, the heir after Charles, and Prince Harry, 12.

There have been open pleas that Charles excuse them from any royal duties until they are older and criticism that they were obliged to appear in public at a church service in Balmoral just hours after learning of the death of their mother. Reporters covering the royal family at Balmoral, its Scottish holiday estate, said that Charles had been opposed to taking them but that he was overruled by his mother, the queen.

With Charles, the two boys have traditionally been involved in a life of tweeds and blazers and shooting outings on royal estates. With their mother they appeared in baseball caps and jeans, went to amusement parks and beaches, and saw the needy, accompanying her on visits to hospitals, AIDS clinics and centers for the homeless. There is anxiety that the family will close in around them and deny them that kind of exposure to real life conditions.

The charged new atmosphere also puts an end to the recent campaign by Charles to gain public acceptance for his longtime mistress, Camilla Parker Bowles, and for the notion that they might soon marry.

She has never met the two sons and will not be involved in their upbringing now that their own mother is dead. Her reputation as a home wrecker is freshly engraved on the British public conscience with the death of the princess who blamed her for starting her marriage's downward spiral.

John Pimlott, author of "The Queen: A Biography of Elizabeth II," said, "Diana's death has given the relationship a severe jolt."

Boh Houston, editor of Royalty magazine, was blunter. "There's absolutely no chance of Charles marrying Camilla now," he said. "He would have to be the most thoughtless cad in the world to consider it."

Charles has installed his former personal assistant, Tiggy Legge-Bourke, who was until last year in charge of caring for the boys, in a cottage at Balmoral. She has been credited with having provided a kind of warm, tactile care such as Diana did, and which the prince, himself the son of an authoritarian and distant father, has never been adept at.

The House of Windsor has gone by that name only since it was changed from the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in 1917, during World War I. The Windsor years are considered to have begun in 1837 with the coronation of Queen Victoria, who was married to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg. The Tudors, the last great dynasty of comparable longevity, lasted 126 years and the Hanoverians, 123.

Mother Gives Thanks for 'Gift of Diana'

Agence France-Press

LONDON — The mother of Diana, Princess of Wales, thanked God on Wednesday for the "gift" of her daughter, in her first public statement since the princess died last weekend.

"I thank God for the gift of Diana and for all her loving and giving," said Frances Shand Kydd as she left her home on an island off the windswept west coast of Scotland to travel to London to prepare for her daughter's funeral.

"I give her back to Him, with my love, pride and admiration to rest in peace," the 61-year-old added in a handwritten statement.

"My heartfelt thank-yous to everyone for their prayers, flowers and letters — and for endless thoughtful kindness, following the death of my daughter Diana," she said.

Frances Shand Kydd was divorced from Diana's father, the Earl Spencer, six years after the princess was born in 1961 and remarried. The earl died in 1992.

Diana's 'Last Photograph' Published by Some Papers

The Associated Press

BONN — Several European newspapers, including the German tabloid Express, published what they said was the last photograph of Diana, Princess of Wales, alive, taken as she walked to a Mercedes car on the night of her fatal crash.

The Express photograph shows the princess, wearing a blue blazer and white trousers, accompanied by two unidentified men. Another car with Paris license plates can be seen in the background.

One of the two men seen in the photograph appears to be waiting by the door of the Mercedes.

A caption under the photo reads: "No, the Express would never print a photo that shows a dead Diana and her companions. Yes, the Express is printing this last photo of Diana alive."

What appears to be the same photograph with a wider angle, showing a third man facing the camera also waiting at the car Diana is striding to, was printed by the Munich-based Abendzeitung.

The Abendzeitung caption reads: "It is Saturday evening, Princess Diana leaves the city residence of her friend Dodi. She drives with the Mercedes to the Hotel Ritz to dinner. A few hours later, she was in an accident."

Crash Survivor Reportedly Lost Lips and Tongue in Accident

The Associated Press

PARIS — His mouth was so mangled that his lips and tongue were torn away. The one person police hope can describe how photographers chased Diana, Prin-

cess of Wales, to her death cannot talk, a Paris newspaper reported Wednesday.

Trevor Rees-Jones, a bodyguard and the sole survivor of the crash that killed the princess, her boyfriend and their driver, remains in critical condition with massive facial injuries.

The daily Le Figaro reported that the force of the crash smashed his jaw, ripping away his lips, tongue and other tissue. It was unclear whether surgeons were able to reattach the tongue.

The bodyguard also suffered serious chest injuries and broken bones. He has been drifting in and out of consciousness at Pitié Salpêtrière, the same Paris hospital where Diana died of her injuries.

Mr. Rees-Jones is in such bad shape that he most likely will not be able to meet with investigators for weeks, and when he does, he may have to write down what he saw before the Mercedes slammed into a tunnel post and folded around him Sunday.

Mr. Rees-Jones, 29, of Whittington, England, works for the Fayed family and was known as "Dodi's shadow."

One of about 40 Fayed family security staffers, he is a former paratrooper who served in the Middle East and Northern Ireland. He left the British Army in 1992.



Trevor Rees-Jones was sitting in the front passenger seat of the car.



A graffiti artist in New York City turned a wall into a mural of Diana as well as a commentary on the role of the media.

Remark by Gadhafi Infuriates Britain

LONDON — The Foreign Office plans to file a formal protest to Libya over a charge by the Libyan leader, Moammar Gadhafi, that Diana, Princess of Wales, and her Egyptian friend, Dodi al Fayed, were victims of a "racist crime" by British and French agents.

"We are aware of the absurd and extremely distasteful allegations made by Colonel Gadhafi about the tragic death of the Princess of Wales. A formal letter of protest is being sent to the Libyan government."

"This outrageous statement by Colonel Gadhafi shows, once again, how far short the Libyan government falls of international norms of behavior," the Foreign Office statement said.

On Monday, Colonel Gadhafi said Britain was "the vilest" of countries. "It committed a crime by executing an Arab citizen who wanted to marry an English princess," he said. "And it prepared the accident with the French intelligence services."

Sotheby's Puts Off Windsor Auction

NEW YORK — Sotheby's announced Tuesday that it was postponing its auction of more than 40,000 objects belonging to the duke and duchess of Windsor from the couple's famous Paris home.

The announcement came as Sotheby's experts were putting the finishing touches on the objects' installation in preparation for the nine-day sale that was to begin at the auction house's York Avenue headquarters on Sept. 11.

Sotheby's said the decision had been made in accord with the wishes of Mohamed al Fayed, owner of the Windsors' villa and its contents. (NYT)

U.S. Stores Pull Tabloids From Shelves

WASHINGTON — Kmart Corp. and the area's two biggest supermarket chains — Safeway and Giant Food — pulled the current issue of the National Enquirer from their shelves, citing respect for Diana.

A front-page headline of the tabloid dated Sept. 9, printed before the car crash that killed the princess, says, "Di Goes Sex Mad."

Safeway, unlike Kmart and Giant, also decided to pull another tabloid, the Star, because of a story about Diana's relationship with Dodi al Fayed that shows them on a "loveboat" cruise. (WP)

Diana's Gowns Expected to Soar in Value

LOS ANGELES — Less than three months after gowns worn by Diana sold for more than \$3 million at a charity auction, fashion experts say the dresses are worth far more because of her death.

"I'm sure it will add to the value," said Louise Coffey-Weh, a costume historian who advises museums on how to preserve historical costumes.

Christie's auctioned 79 of Diana's gowns and cocktail dresses in New York in June, raising \$3.26 million for AIDS and cancer charities.

One midnight blue dress worn by the princess when she danced with John Travolta at a White House dinner went for \$222,500. (AP)

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Escorts & Guides

THE

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For Talks in Algeria

Recent days have been the most violent in Algeria's nearly six-year civil war. The government reports that nearly 400 civilians were massacred in a week by the Armed Islamic Group. The rest of the world has gone along with the government's insistence that the violence is the business of Algerians only.

But Algeria's president, Liamine Zeroual, has refused to negotiate with even moderate Islamists. It is time for other nations, especially France, to use their influence to press for talks.

Algeria descended into brutality after the army canceled parliamentary elections in 1992 to prevent a victory by an Islamic coalition. One wing broke off to form the Armed Islamic Group, and at least 60,000 people have been killed since.

Government officials blame the group for the massacres, but they have not allowed journalists to investigate the killings independently.

Many are certainly the work of that terrorist movement, but some may involve government soldiers, and some result from reprisals between Islamists and members of government-backed local civilian militias.

Most of the violence has taken place in the outer suburbs of Algiers, the capital, a region full of military barracks. It takes time to hack dozens of people to death, yet soldiers have not intervened to stop the killings. Many in Algeria feel that the military has let the

killings proceed for propaganda purposes or to justify its role and budget.

Mr. Zeroual maintains that building Algerian democracy will eventually end the war by drawing Algerians into a working political process. The constitutional referendum and presidential and legislative elections held in the last three years, however, have been rigged toward the government and have not helped to reduce the violence.

While calling for a dialogue among Algerians, France has not used its considerable influence on Mr. Zeroual's government to push him to talk. France provides about \$1 billion in aid each year and is Algeria's primary source of imports. Just as important, the francophone government in Algiers looks to France for moral support.

During this year's election campaign in France, members of Lionel Jospin's Socialist Party advocated negotiations and cooler relations between Paris and Algiers. But since taking office, Prime Minister Jospin has moved his government closer to Algeria. He sent his foreign minister there to attend a meeting of regional foreign ministers, and restored landing rights to Air Algérie in Paris.

Other nations and institutions follow France's lead. The European Union is negotiating an association agreement with Algeria, and should condition Algeria's involvement on talks to end the war.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Help Mozambique

It is not surprising that the trouble spots of the world tend to command most of our attention. Wars and disasters offer the most drama, and wounded countries such as Bosnia and Cambodia soak up a large share of America's treasure and military deployments.

For just that reason, though, it makes sense to pay attention also to countries emerging from such hell — where a more modest investment now could avert more trouble in the future. One such country is Mozambique.

Even during Mozambique's 16-year civil war, the southern African nation of 18 million people was not exactly dinner-table conversation for most Americans. But its Cold War proxy struggle made it the focus of attention of South Africa, the Soviet Union and other powers.

Now that Mozambique has made peace, it needs help of a different kind.

The formerly Marxist leaders of Mozambique have become converts to free market economics. They are privatizing most state-run industries and devoting larger shares of their small budget to schools. A democratic government is running pretty smoothly. Mozambique could provide a model for many troubled African nations.

But the country remains desperately poor, weighed down by the devastation of civil war and — here is the key — heavily indebted to richer nations.

Like many poor countries, Mozambique finds itself on a merry-go-round where as much as it earns from exports it must pay to the developed world just to service old debt. No matter how sensible its reform policies, the debt burden will hold progress.

The Clinton administration and the World Bank, under James Wolfensohn's leadership, are pushing a plan to forgive much of the debt for countries thus oppressed that otherwise are following sensible economic policies. Uganda was the first to qualify for help. Shortly, Mozambique will be considered.

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund should be generous — more generous even than their staffs have suggested in preliminary papers.

As Oxfam International has pointed out, wealthy nations spent \$1.5 billion on refugee relief for Rwanda in 1994 alone. Debt relief that allows Mozambique to avoid that kind of collapse, to spend more on schools and development and to consolidate its peace, would be more efficient in the long run.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Unwanted Bombers

One big issue facing a returning Congress this week is whether to give the U.S. Air Force nine extra B-2 bombers. The air force doesn't want them, and the Senate doesn't want to pay for them, but the House has voted a \$331 million down payment.

So members of Congress, who will have to resolve the dispute in conference, might want to catch up on a bit of news that emerged while they were out of town: You can't take a B-2 out in the rain.

The B-2 is the official name of the oddly shaped "Stealth" bomber, which was developed — beginning in 1981 — to penetrate Soviet defenses in the event of a nuclear war.

The first B-2, albeit in what the air force calls an "interim configuration," was declared ready for duty last spring. The total cost of the program is now estimated at about \$45 billion — for a total of 21 bombers.

At more than \$2 billion per plane, you would think the air force might have received an all-weather aircraft. But the General Accounting Office last month reported — and the air force confirmed — that plans to deploy the planes overseas have had to be scrapped because the B-2's stealthy materials "are not as durable as expected and require lengthy maintenance, some in an environmentally controlled shelter after each flight."

In addition, the B-2s have to be kept parked in temperature- and humidity-

controlled hangars "because of their sensitivity to moisture, water and other severe climatic conditions."

To put it another way, the B-2 must be "sheltered or exposed only to the most benign environments (low humidity, no precipitation, moderate temperatures)."

The General Accounting Office further noted that the planes have been fully mission-capable only 26 percent of the time, and that so far they have needed 124 man-hours of maintenance for every hour of flight.

The Defense Department's response? "The B-2 can be deployed, but at the present time it would be difficult to operate the B-2 from a deployed location."

Even before this latest grotesque news, the case against additional, unwanted B-2s was powerful. As the world has changed, so have air force needs; the generals say that 21 copies of the \$2 billion plane is enough.

They would rather spend money on pressing requirements — for a new-generation fighter aircraft, say, and for funds to boost morale and help retain pilots in the service.

Some House members — particularly those with B-2 subcontracts in their districts — want to buy the additional nine planes anyway, at an eventual total cost of \$20 billion in procurement and maintenance. It is hard to think of a worse idea.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Things the Japanese Visitor Could Tell China

By Ralph A. Cossa

TAIPEI — Will the visit to China by Japan's Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto that starts this Thursday be congenial or acrimonious? Probably a bit of both, perhaps with President Jiang Zemin and Prime Minister Li Peng playing good cop and bad cop.

Mr. Li has certainly been practicing his part. He recently completed a swing through Southeast Asia on which he branded attempts to "expand the scope" of the U.S.-Japan alliance to include Taiwan as "utterly unacceptable" interference in China's internal affairs. Were this to happen, he warned, Chinese-Japanese relations would be "fundamentally shaken."

But Mr. Jiang and Chinese diplomats have been pointing to Mr. Hashimoto's visit — intended to celebrate the 25th anniversary of normalization of diplomatic relations — as an opportunity to build a closer relationship between Asia's two major powers.

It also provides a good opportunity for Mr. Jiang to polish his diplomatic credentials before his October visit to Washington, especially since the scope of the U.S.-Japan alliance is certain to be high on China's agenda for the summit meeting with President Bill Clinton.

Mr. Jiang is eager to see China's rapid economic growth and modernization continue. He recognizes how important continued Japanese aid and investment are to those goals. He thus has reason to want a smooth visit.

But Mr. Hashimoto's visit comes immediately before the 15th congress of the Chinese Communist Party, scheduled to open on Sept. 12. Mr. Jiang hopes that the meeting will formally usher in China's "Jiang Zemin era."

Given nationalist anti-Japanese sentiment, it may prove more difficult for Mr. Jiang to appear "soft" on Japan. Even if he is on his best diplomatic behavior, Mr. Hashimoto should anticipate some tough questioning about the direction the U.S.-Japan alliance is taking. His best approach would be to answer firmly and directly, making the following key points.

• The ongoing review by the United States and Japan of their defense cooperation guidelines is aimed at more clearly identifying the type of logistical support that Japan would be willing to give its U.S. ally in any crisis that affect vital Japanese security interests. A revitalized or redefined alliance does not guarantee that Japan will respond in the event of any specific contingency over Korea, Taiwan or elsewhere. As in the past, Tokyo's reaction in a crisis will depend on the situation at the time and remain strictly within the limits of Japan's current constitution.

• China's demand that Japan state unequivocally that the guidelines do not apply to Taiwan is misguided and in-

appropriate. It amounts to a Chinese request for a Japanese (and American) green light to any military operations against Taiwan that Beijing might conduct. This is politically impossible and strategically unwise. Just recall the consequences in 1950 when the United States appeared to be giving assurances to China and others that South Korea fell outside its area of security concern.

• Mr. Hashimoto should assure Mr. Jiang that Japan still subscribes to a "one China" policy as outlined in the 1972 China-Japan Joint Communiqué, and that Tokyo endorses Beijing's wish that differences between China and Taiwan be settled peacefully. In the unlikely event that hostilities erupt in the Taiwan Strait, it will be for Japan to decide how it responds, based on its own national security interests. For others to dictate Tokyo's response in advance be utterly unacceptable interference.

Clearly, Mr. Hashimoto will not go to China looking for a fight. He attaches just as high a value to improved relations as does Mr. Jiang. An easing of tensions is long overdue.

In one significant respect, the ball is in Japan's court. Mr. Jiang is no doubt looking for an unequivocal apology for Japan's World War II atrocities.

The Japanese have been more forthcoming on this issue in recent years. The emperor made an unprecedented statement of regret during a 1992 visit to China. Japanese prime ministers

made statements of "deep repentance and apology" and "deep remorse and introspection" in 1993 and 1995, respectively. But such apologies have always seemed to fall short.

The time is right for an unequivocal apology from Mr. Hashimoto to finally close the door on Japan's behavior in China before and during World War II. Such an apology would be widely welcomed elsewhere in East Asia.

While it is important that he give some sort of sincere apology for the past, he has no reason to apologize for the present or future direction of Japan's defense policies.

He should remind the Chinese that, as a sovereign nation, Japan has as much right to develop a long-range military force complete with bombers, intercontinental missiles and nuclear weapons as does China (which has all those things and more). Instead, Japan has chosen to use its constitution to limit its military power and actions while maintaining a purely defensive alliance with the United States.

Mr. Hashimoto should remind China that the aim of the alliance is to promote regional peace and stability — goals which Beijing professes to share.

The writer is executive director of the Pacific Forum CSIS, a Honolulu-based foreign policy research institute. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Coming Soon, a Noisy Melee Between Trade and U.S. Labor

By Robert B. Reich

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — A large labor battle begins in just a few weeks when the Clinton administration introduces a "fast-track" bill to make it easier for the president to negotiate trade deals.

The White House needs such legislation in order to extend the North American Free Trade Agreement to Chile and the rest of Latin America, and to expand trade with Southeast Asia. Organized labor and (if you believe opinion polls) a large percentage of Americans on the bottom half of the income ladder don't want more trade with developing nations.

The crux of the problem is that more trade is good for the American economy overall but not necessarily for all Americans.

Trade has not been the main cause of the widening gap between rich and poor in the last decade and a half but it has played a role, accounting for perhaps a quarter to a fifth of the nearly 20 percent increase in wage disparities between skilled and unskilled workers. Trade on a far greater scale with poorer countries presumably would widen the gap further.

The only way to prevent the downward competitive pressure, say some opponents of fast track, is to condition such trade on a developing nation's willingness to raise its wages and working conditions to a level approximately as high as America's minimum standards. But any such requirement would be protectionism in another guise.

Most Latin and Southeast Asian nations cannot afford to meet American labor standards. Their economies are not rich or productive enough. If global companies had to meet minimum U.S. standards in Latin America or Southeast Asia, they simply would not build factories there.

What level of wages and

working conditions should we Americans expect developing nations to achieve? Is it any business of ours to begin with? These are moral as well as economic questions.

It is unrealistic to expect that workers in poorer nations will receive American-style wages and working standards. But we can and should insist that as these nations become steadily wealthier, their bottom-rung workers do better. The benefits of trade and growth should be widely shared.

U.S. national interest does not lie in protecting American jobs from cheaper goods produced by lower-wage workers abroad. But America has a legitimate interest in spurring the creation of broad middle classes in those nations — large enough to buy our export goods, strong enough to stabilize democratic institutions, and confident enough to affirm our values about how human be-

ings should be treated at work.

To the extent that the benefits of economic growth in those countries are concentrated in narrow economic elites, while the ranks of the poor stay the same or even increase, those aims are thwarted.

In many developing nations, the record to date has not been encouraging. The widespread adoption of market reforms, including deregulation and more open trade, has boosted growth rates. Latin America as a whole is now growing at a rate of about 3 percent a year, up from 1.5 percent in 1988. In Southeast Asia, growth has soared in the past decade. But too often the gaps between rich and poor have widened, and middle classes have shrunk.

The UN Conference on Trade and Development reported last month that in almost all developing nations that have rapidly liberalized trade, inequality has

increased as the wages of unskilled workers have dropped — by 20 to 30 percent in some Latin countries.

Fast-track legislation should commit the United States to negotiate trade accords requiring developing nations to spread the benefits of growth. At the very least, we should insist that as their economies grow, their minimum wages should rise in tandem, workplace health and safety standards should become stricter, and the minimum age for child labor should rise.

These nations should establish credible means of independently monitoring and enforcing these rising standards, and their workers should be able to organize unions so that they have the bargaining leverage they need to press for continuing gains.

Such a principle of steadily increasing wages and working standards in proportion to a nation's capacity to afford them is consistent with new initiatives

by global lending institutions. Until recently, the International Monetary Fund focused almost exclusively on getting developing nations to deregulate and open their markets. But several weeks ago the fund extended a line of credit to Argentina on the condition that it give priority in public spending to improving health and education and reducing poverty.

IMF officials are now saying that long-term growth depends on more than open markets; it requires political stability and broad middle-class prosperity. American manufacturers in developing nations should be guided by the same principle.

Clothing and sneaker manufacturers with factories in Latin America and Southeast Asia face growing criticism for running "sweatshops." They claim that they are just paying the going wages, even at pennies an hour, and doing what every other employer does there, like employing young teenagers for long stretches at a time.

"The minimum standards have to be put in place by the governments involved," says Andrew Young, the former United Nations ambassador, who was recently hired by Nike to inspect and report on its overseas plants.

We cannot expect American companies to give their Third World employees U.S. levels of wages and working conditions, but we should expect something more from them than merely following accepted practices of meeting minimum legal requirements in those nations.

American companies should exert leadership by being among the first to raise their workers' pay and to improve working conditions in line with productivity gains. Third-party monitors should assure American consumers that our companies are setting the rising trend.

Ultimately, if America is to make a convincing case for sharing the fruits of growing prosperity within developing nations, it must dedicate itself to the same principle at home. The most advanced nation is now enjoying its most buoyant economy in decades, but median incomes are scarcely rising, and a large fraction of the American work force has been losing ground.

The writer, a former secretary of labor, teaches social and economic policy at Brandeis University. His most recent book is "Locked in the Cabinet." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The Outlook for Workers Isn't Sunny

MOST people assume that the jobs of the future will be related to the technologies of the future. They imagine that we will become a society of telecommuting nerds.

Historically, however, the opposite has happened: job growth tends to be greatest in the occupations that new technology affects the least. We have become supremely efficient at growing food; that is why there are so few farmers.

In the Labor Department's list of "occupations with the largest job growth," the top five categories are cashiers, janitors and cleaners, salespeople, waiters and waitresses, and nurses. All of these jobs involve "being there" — having face-

to-face contact with the consumer, or dealing in a hands-on way with the unpredictable messiness of the physical world. To put it a bit differently: the typical worker of the 21st century will be doing precisely the kinds of thing that you can't do over the Internet.

—Paul Krugman, in The New York Times.

THE era of lifelong company jobs with regular promotions and annual real wage increases is over. It is your responsibility to manage your own lifetime career. But you won't have a lifetime career.

No one can manage his or her own career without a road map, and economic road maps cannot

be drawn unless there are career ladders across companies. And they simply don't exist.

In Europe, the Middle Ages saw vast numbers of masterless laborers wandering back and forth across the countryside. Walled cities and towns were the answer. The Japanese talk about the chaos of having samurai without masters. Our future is the masterless American laborer, wandering from employer to employer, unable to build a career.

—Lester C. Thurow, in The New York Times.

WITH changes in technology and the globalization of the economy, knowledge-based industries will soon dwarf all other industries in the economies of Western nations. While many better-educated workers will benefit from these changes, the demand for low-skilled workers will plummet to the lowest depths in human history.

In the America, this pattern will be reflected in extreme and growing wage differentials between the economic haves and have-nots.

Increased trade with developing countries will aggravate the economic woes of low-skilled workers. A good deal of domestic production will be displaced by imported products.

—William Julius Wilson, in The New York Times.

Can Clinton Keep On Dodging?

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — As Washington lumbers back to life after the August holiday, proper folks know they are supposed to be thinking serious thoughts about things like fast-track trade authority, campaign finance reform, Bosnia, the Middle East and China.

But in truth, most of the conversation is about a version of the children's game dodge ball. Can Bill Clinton continue to duck and sidestep all the missiles aimed at him? That question fascinates the capital much more than any of the putatively important issues on the agenda.

Even during his vacation, some of the rockets came closer to finding their target. Paula Corbin Jones now has a court date for her lawsuit alleging that he sexually harassed her when he was governor of Arkansas and she was a state employee.

The trial is not until next May, but pretrial interviews of potential witnesses will take place between now and January. And Ms. Jones's attorneys have made clear that they will seek testimony from other women they say may also have experienced crude advances from Mr. Clinton.

Unless this is settled out of court (and Mr. Clinton's lawyer vows that the president will never apologize for something he insists did not occur), it has the potential to

be one of the most degrading spectacles ever to engulf the occupant of the Oval Office.

More serious in policy terms are continued revelations about shady financing of Mr. Clinton's re-election campaign. The latest twist involves an alleged scheme to use the Teamsters Union as a vehicle for moving money into the 1996 Democratic campaign, while at the same time funneling outside dollars into Teamster President Ron Carey's fight for re-election to his union post. Everyone involved is protesting innocence or ignorance, but prosecutors are on the case.

Meantime, Johnny Chung, one of the busiest bees in the Clinton money hive, has given the Los Angeles Times and NBC News a vivid description of a system which he understood to be a straight-out purchase of access to the White House and cabinet departments. One \$50,000 gift led to a meeting with the first lady, he said. She says she has no recollection of the occasion.

The "no recollection" response has become routine for both Clintons since the president declared his mind blank on whether, as notes indicated, he joined Vice President Al Gore in personally soliciting campaign contributions from the White House.

When the Senate resumes

its hearings this month and the House later begins its own, all these matters will be recited in public once again. Meanwhile, the Federal Election Commission, the Justice Department and Kenneth Starr's team continue to investigate.

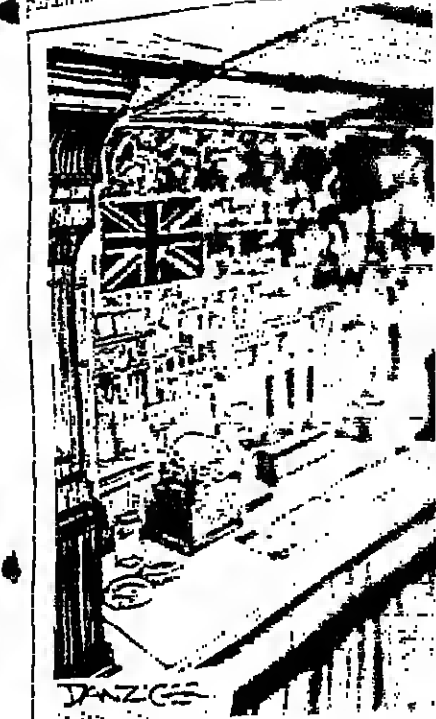
Given all the folks who have Mr. Clinton as their target, it is understandable that Washington is wondering whether he is nimble enough to dodge the incoming fire. Those who recall how he overcame the charges of draft-dodging and womanizing during his first campaign are confident that he can continue the fancy footwork that got him to the White House. But this time, more than Mr. Clinton's personal fate is involved.

He will not be a candidate, but he may hold the key to the next two elections. With his current high approval rating, the health of the economy and the disarray among congressional Republicans, it is entirely possible that he could help restore the House to Democratic control in 1998. History suggests otherwise, but a shift of only 11 seats would end Newt Gingrich's run as speaker. Smart Republicans know that it could happen.

But a scandal-stained president would be a burden to his party. And any damage to Mr. Clinton almost automatically rubs off on Mr. Gore, his anointed successor for 2000.

The Washington Post

Not All in Bri



Diana's Point: T

WASHINGTON — Diana, Princess of Wales, had the royal family's support in the public's eyes. The princess, who was recently hired by Nike to inspect and report on its overseas plants, was the most beloved member of the royal family. She was the first woman to be crowned queen, and she was the first woman to be crowned queen. She was the first woman to be crowned queen, and she was the first woman to be crowned queen.

Diana's Memoirs. In 1981, Diana, Princess of Wales, was married to Prince Charles. The wedding was a major event in British history. Diana was the first woman to be crowned queen, and she was the first woman to be crowned queen. She was the first woman to be crowned queen, and she was the first woman to be crowned queen.

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OPINION/LETTERS

Not All in Britain Mourn the Outspoken Princess

By A.N. Wilson

LONDON — The outpouring of popular grief for Diana, Princess of Wales, is on a scale quite unprecedented. It would be safe to say that London has never seen anything like it. Even for the funeral of Winston Churchill, even after the death of Queen Victoria or the Duke of Wellington, there was not such a huge demonstration.

This is in itself quite interesting, for it might convey the impression, particularly to observers from abroad, that the British people had been united in their heartfelt sense of loss for a beloved princess. The opposite is the case.

While tens of thousands of people lined up to sign the books of condolence in St. James's Palace, or to place bouquets outside the other royal palaces, a smaller and significant minority in England has spent the last several days saying nothing.

While the British newspapers print tributes that would sound extravagant if they were commemorating John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr. and Joan of Arc all rolled into one, there are many — including those who are writing and editing this stuff — who are saying very different things behind the scenes.

Diana may have sounded paranoid on occasion, but she

was perfectly right to think that "They" — a significant proportion of the British establishment — despised her.

If she had not rocked the boat by talking to journalists about her husband's love for Camilla Parker Bowles, the royal marriage or an appearance of a royal marriage could have survived. So it is argued and believed in conservative establishment circles.

If the marriage had survived, and if she had been a Padraig Griselda, the ancient and indissoluble links between church and state could have continued unquestioned. The monarchy could have remained the untested bedrock of the British constitution. The individual members of the royal family could have continued to live their lives, in country houses and on grouse moors and hunting fields, safe from the intrusions of the press.

Diana, her detractors argue, changed all that. She made herself into a movie star and attracted to her husband's family just the kind of attention it did not need — the acrid light of full-blare scrutiny, which the newspapers traditionally have applied to movie stars.

This fact — that many in

the British establishment hated Diana — is what makes the outpouring of grief so politically interesting.

In recent years the popularity of the monarchy has declined dramatically. Only a few years ago the most pessimistic surveys suggested

The old guard must be feeling a little as those in the old Politburo must have felt when they watched the crowds demolish the Berlin Wall.

that 70 or 80 percent of the British population wanted the monarchy to survive. A survey last month by The Guardian, a broadsheet, put its popularity at just under 50 percent.

And yet nowhere outside Graceland or St. Peter's Square in Rome could you see scenes of undiluted devotion to match those displayed this week in the streets of London. Diana was never more poignant, never more over-

whelming. It is like witnessing a revolution, and the Old Guard, as they see the bonquets pile up outside Kensington Palace and the millions pouring into the streets and parks of London to pay their respects, must be feeling a little as those in the old-style Politburo must have felt when they watched the crowds demolish the Berlin Wall.

Two schools of thought exist among the establishment now. The first is that Diana has nothing to do with the institution of the monarchy. When the grief subsides, they argue, the monarchy itself can pursue its essentially undramatic functions. The two young princes can be brought up away from the glare of publicity and trained for public service in the same tradition as Prince Charles and Queen Elizabeth.

Others, however, see the multitudes of Di-worshippers and sense that the future is quite unpredictable. They fear that unless the monarchy can provide a sort of glamour, a sort of thrill, a compassionate involvement with popular causes, the "common touch" of Diana, it is doomed.

This school of thought, what might be called the Whig or progressive monarchist school, believes that the House of Windsor will learn from Diana; that she has, in effect, reinvented the monarchy, and that if the family adapts itself along the lines she pioneered, then the future of a constitutional monarchy within a modern democracy remains viable.

There is one terrible flaw in this argument, even if you agree with it as a general strategy for saving the monarchy. It ignores the fact that the Di style could be pursued only by Di.

The restrained manner in which the queen visits a hospital is light-years away from Diana's informal approach, sitting on the end of beds, hugging people, getting on first-name terms with them, calling them up on the telephone afterward to ask how they were doing. You could no more imagine the queen or Prince Charles behaving like this than you could imagine them flying.

Even if the House of Wind-

sor wanted to revolutionize its public image and woo the public by pretending to be Diana, it is very doubtful whether any member of the family, after this, would have the emotional energy.

Prince Charles is not the monster often portrayed in popular newspapers. He is a Prince Hamlet, agonized, self-doubting, self-critical. This death could very well have a paralyzing, shattering effect on him.

What effect it will have on Diana's sons, no one can predict. It would be hard, given the manner of her death, to see how her sons could avoid growing up without a hatred of the press — and the whole success of the Di phenomenon depended on her conscious courting of the tabloids.

So, none of us knows whether the actual institution of monarchy — the very fabric of the British constitution — will survive, or whether the people want it to survive.

Their repeated belief that Diana was "One of Us" was immediately adopted by the ever skillful Tony Blair, who has reminded them that he is One of Us, too. But Britain is not used to being governed by One of Us. We used to like being governed by "Them."

Maybe they have had their day? If so, historians will certainly see Saturday, Sept. 6, not just as Diana's funeral but as theirs. But they are tough old cookies, and won't go quietly.

The writer, a novelist and biographer, is author of *The Rise and Fall of the House of Windsor*. He contributed this column to *The New York Times*.

A Lot of Women

The princess is a symbol for every woman who has ever felt wronged by a man. She means something to every woman who has worried about her weight, every woman who has felt she was struggling in a stuffy, male-dominated society. Add them together, and you have a lot of women.

— Boris Johnson, commenting in *The Daily Telegraph* (London).

The Fault Lies With the Man In the Back of the Mercedes

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — After the shock of the first news of the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, and her escort, the world was swept by an angry reaction: Who was to blame? "Auto accident" did not satisfy the sinking sense of loss. What person, group or cultural fault could be held responsible?

The paparazzi, of course. The word, perhaps meaning "wastepaper," was formed from Signore Paparazzo, a sidewalk photographer in Federico Fellini's 1960 "La

Dolce Vita," a film about decadence centered on a gossip columnist.

These photographic bounty hunters were the first to be blamed for hounding the photogenic princess and her escort, the playboy Dodi al Fayed, to their deaths. Public revulsion was compounded by allegations that they were photographers first and Good Samaritans not at all.

Respectable, credentialed journalists eager to distance themselves from pictorial intrusions gave much coverage to the princess's embittered brother, as he moved the blame up the line to editors with "blood on their hands."

Would-be sociologists played the blame game by finding the ultimate villains: all the celebrity-tilled, scandal-hungry readers and viewers who bought the papers and watched the channels that fed their insatiable hunger for gossip and human foibles. In that view, because we're all guilty, nobody's responsible.

This progression of blame — from money-hungry paparazzi to paper-selling editors to sensation-hungry readers — suffered a setback when blood tests showed the driver of the limousine to have consumed triple France's legal limit of alcohol. That did not deter the spokesmen for the distraught al Fayed family, who continued to insist that the crash had been set in train by the pestilential press.

Wait a minute. Who assumed responsibility for the safety of the princess? Her wealthy escort, of course.

Mr. al Fayed acknowledged his protective burden by hiring an armored Mercedes limousine. In a nondangerous deception, he sent another car off as a decoy. He accompanied Diana in the back seat of the Mercedes, with her bodyguard seated in front with the driver. As expected, a band of photographers pursued them on motorcycles.

Remember: Both the princess and her escort were unmarried; their relationship was already well publicized; being photographed together was no sin. Presumably

he had a normal desire to be alone with Diana, but you sacrifice privacy when you take out the most celebrated woman in the world.

He could have drawn the limo's curtains, letting the pesky paparazzi trail along but denying them a photograph until they reached their destination and got out of the car.

Instead, he seems to have acted irrationally. Frustrated and angry, perhaps wanting to impress his famous date with his power, he or the bodyguard probably indulged the driver's desire to lose their pursuers. At such an order, or in the absence of a "not so fast," the driver floored the accelerator and the Mercedes topped an estimated 90 miles per hour in a 30-miles-per-hour zone. Everyone in the car could feel such a surge.

The speeding car was not being threatened by men with guns, but by men with cameras. They were pests, not threats, and the speed of their motorcycles was determined by the speed of the car. Responsibility to resist this form of road rage

Dodi al Fayed could have drawn the limo's curtains, letting the paparazzi trail along but denying them a photo. Instead, he seems to have acted irrationally.

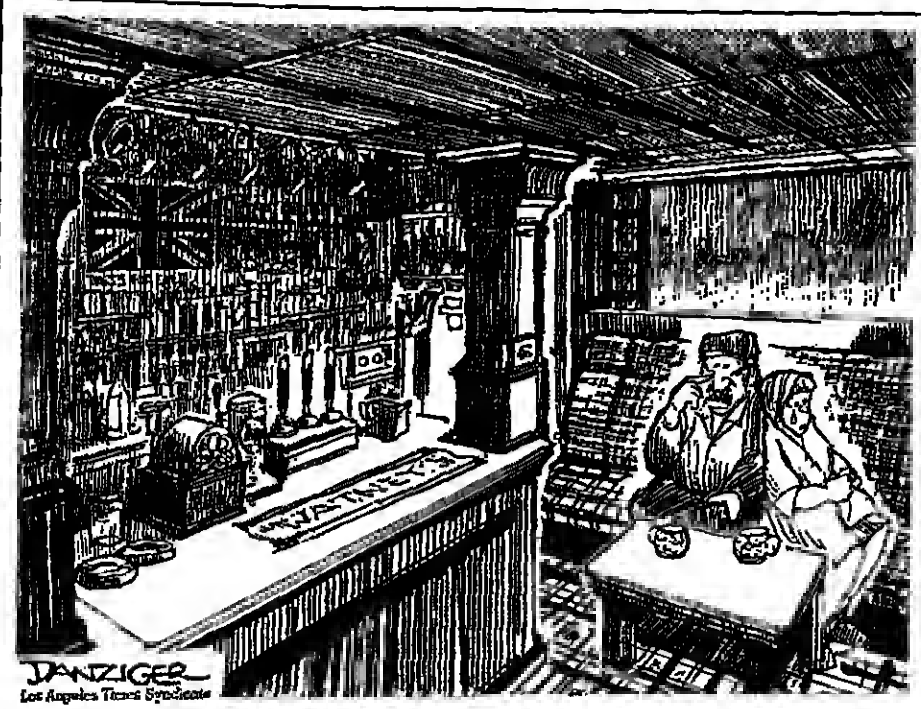
rested with the boss in the back seat; if he was inattentive, it fell on the bodyguard and driver. But the overreacting Mr. al Fayed apparently did not even think of fastening seat belts when they took off.

Perhaps we will hear from the bodyguard, the lone survivor, that the driver was urged to slow down but chose to indulge his own vendetta with the photographers. Or that a motorcycle roared ahead and cut them off. Self-serving stories are likely, as are conspiracy theories.

In every scenario, fault will be assessed; with media self-flagellation in fashion, greedy paparazzi will bear the brunt.

Certainly the fatal accident would not have happened without their provocation. But the fault belongs to the man in command inside the speeding car who paid for his rage with his life. That car may have been chauffeured by a drunk, but it was probably propelled to killing speed by a passenger driven by an obsessive urge to race away from prying eyes.

The New York Times



Diana's Point: The Windsors Are the Problem

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Diana Spencer's death at 36 leaves an important international political story untold. The British people will now have to imagine what impact she would have had through her sons on their tattered royal family, which seems to have lost the will to reign.

The woman known irrevocably as Princess Di seemed to want to destroy the monarchy at times; at others, to force it to modernize and survive so that her son could be king. She died without achieving either goal.

In the hothouse exile of celebrity, glamour and good works that she chose, Diana frequently let show the burning desire for revenge on her ex-husband, as some television newscasters identified Prince Charles over the weekend without elaboration, and on his family.

Diana and Charles at their worst epitomized the British adage that the natural weapon of a woman in affairs of the heart is revenge, that of a man, indifference. Their private war was not unusual for existing; it was unusual for being made at once so public and so personal by an institution that has depended on mystery and distance from the populace for its authority.

Somewhat Diana came to understand the power of myth-making and myth-maintenance in the celebrity era better than the Windsors did.

She took to global television in a confessional interview that was a shrewd, tough negotiating ploy which turned Wall Street deal-makers green with envy. Soho voice, she was asking the royal family: You want to see crazy? I can show you crazy if I don't get my way.

It worked. She got much of what she

sought in the negotiations with the Windsors, at little cost for her with a public that saw only what it wanted to see when it gazed on her preternaturally gorgeous face and figure.

Here was affirmation of the most personal kind: You could be more beautiful and glamorous than any human has the right to be, and still be ignored and rejected by an ungrateful, nerving spouse and his scornful family. Who could not identify with that?

That identification may explain the instant creation of the much-needed myth that Diana was somehow "the people's princess."

At the time of her death she was speeding through Paris in a chauffeur-driven Mercedes after dinner at the Ritz with an Egyptian financier/playboy with whom she had just been yachting off Saint-Tropez. Is this really the way the British "people" (or any other "people") vacation?

Many would if they could, no doubt. Much of British history is family history, at least as told by Shakespeare & Co. One function of monarchy has been to play out on a grand scale the personal and family foibles, conflicts and, in another era, heroism that lie in wait in every household.

But past British monarchs ruled as larger-than-life figures, and usually with a cause, however specious, to justify their excesses. The Windsors have had the misfortune to reign in a time without causes that they could latch onto. Until the tragedy of Diana's death, their family tales of alcoholism, philandering, excessive libido and poor judgment did not rise above the petty.

That is where Diana alive trumped them, driving home one essential subliminal message: The British problem is not with monarchy but with this family.

Some dismiss this monarchy, and others, as "merely symbolic." But symbols are important in governance, as in life. Effective European monarchies have evolved into political guardrails, signifying public acceptance of national tradition and a universality that is above factional politics.

That is how the monarchy functions today in Spain, where King Juan Carlos has adroitly turned his reign into a unifying force for his people and helped guide his country from Francoism to democracy. The Netherlands, Norway and Sweden provide other positive examples of modern monarchies.

The British failure is partly a failure of mechanisms. Charles grew into adulthood and middle age with nothing serious to do but to wait for his mother to die. She could not abdicate. He could not disappear. Politically the Windsors grew out of touch, outmoded and at times boorish, as Diana reminded the world by being none of those things.

At the moment of her death the palace seemed initially and characteristically uncertain about what to do, except denounce the lowlife paparazzi who stalked her. But the politically astute prime minister, Tony Blair, quickly stepped forward to proclaim Diana the people's princess and to make clear that she would be treated in death with the dignity and sensitivity that she felt was denied her during her royal life.

Diana could not save this royal family. That task ironically now seems to fall to Tony Blair and his New Labour Party.

The Washington Post

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Diana's Memory

In everything written about Diana, far too much has been made of her "unhappiness," a word that is both vague and irrelevant. What is important to her memory is that she lived a purposeful and successful life. The author and political scientist Leo Rosten expressed it best when he said that other things are more important than happiness.

"Nothing is more rewarding than the effort a man makes to matter — to count, to stand for something, to have it make some difference that he lived at all."

PETER SHERWOOD, Hong Kong.

The day Diana was killed in a car crash, thousands of people also died, victims of poverty, famine, disease and war.

So why all this fuss about

Diana? Although she won worldwide admiration for her natural charm as a simple person who disliked the monarchy and who was a strong voice for the less fortunate, she was herself to blame for the circumstances in which she died.

How could she have been unaware that her chauffeur was over the legal alcohol limit? Did she not realize that her date with a millionaire was likely to interest the press?

I liked her very much and was sad when she died. But the press cannot be held responsible for her death.

DAN CHELLUMBER, Amboise, France.

It is not enough to be indignant at the tabloid press. Take action, do something! Challenge yourself to cancel your subscription to tabloid publications and send the price of a year's subscrip-

tion to one of the causes that, in the coming years, would have so benefited from Diana's personal commitment. Challenge the editors of tabloid publications to publish an edition dedicated to the memory of Diana — an edition containing only news of unknown people, unknown stars, who daily by their actions make a difference in the lives of others.

ANNE BRUEGGEMANN, Maisons-Laffitte, France.

It's become a given that famous and beautiful women inevitably get entangled with rich playboy-type men, thus providing the media with endless mind-numbing material about their useless lives.


But perhaps I'm being too harsh. The lives of celebrities may not be totally useless: They do provide entertainment for the masses who live ordinary or difficult lives.

Celebrity doings particularly fuel the dreams of women, the majority of whom are second-class citizens of this planet.

When wealthy men lavish riches on famous beauties, underprivileged and disadvantaged women around the world dream that they, too, can some day achieve wealth, comfort and security. This is why the beauty industry is booming, entrapping women in a culture of cosmetics, diets and plastic surgery.

All the fuss about celebrities makes me wish that the really worthy women of this world would receive the most media attention. There are countless struggling health workers, educators, social workers and housewives, particularly in the Third World, whose work goes unnoticed and unappreciated. But of course they do not make good copy.

RENATA LOPEZ, Hong Kong.



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Blue-Collar Jobs Shake the Blues

A Rebound for the Semiskilled

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

BALTIMORE — Like so many of the corporate downings in the United States in the 1980s and 1990s, the 1984 breakup of AT&T Corp. led to tens of thousands of layoffs while bringing vast efficiencies to the telephone industry. But you do not hear much grumbling at Local 2101 of the Communications Workers of America here these days about the future of blue-collar work.

Yesterday's telephone worker has become today's communications specialist. And right now there are a lot of job opportunities.

There's a tremendous explosion in the business, what with cellular phones, pagers, facsimile machines and other products stimulated by deregulation, said Charles Buttiglieri, the local's executive vice president.

His 2,500 members mostly work for Bell Atlantic Corp. but now have myriad other options. In the old days, he said, "if you left here, your skills weren't really transferable. Now they are."

What is true for telephone workers goes for U.S. blue-collar workers in general. This spring the number of traditional blue-collar jobs climbed to a record 32.8 million, eclipsing the previous peak reached in late 1979.

Yet the rebound in blue-collar jobs has captured little attention, largely because experts have been arguing for a long time that job prospects for minimally educated workers, without a college degree or a proficiency in computers, are so poor. And for more than two decades, the wages of such workers have stagnated — or worse — while those of the well-educated have generally advanced.

But wages for blue-collar work have started to move up, albeit modestly, in response to tightening labor conditions. And although the blue-collar share of jobs has skidded to about 27 percent from just under 40 percent in the past four decades, that share has finally stopped shrinking.

Perhaps more telling, the very nature of blue-collar work is changing, moving away from the manufacturing assembly line to a whole range of other sectors that require workers to use their heads as well as their hands. More people with higher education are filling blue-collar jobs.

Government figures show that more than 32 percent of craft workers have had some college experience or have graduated, compared with 23 percent in 1985. Similarly, more than 21 percent of factory workers attended college at least for a while, up from 14 percent.

As a result of the new demand in blue-collar workers, experts are re-examining some of their old assumptions. They now predict that the blue-collar ranks will continue to grow next year and into the next decade.

There's far more growth out there in that segment than is commonly perceived," said Michael Niemira, an economist for the Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi in New York.

On the surface, Mr. Niemira said, an uptick in the blue-collar share of the job market this year "might not seem like a major achievement." But he said it represented an end to what he called "secular compression" in blue-collar ranks, or a stabilization resulting from more than can be explained by the normal growth associated with the business cycle.

What accounts for the growth of blue-collar jobs is a shift away from the traditionally heavy concentration in manufacturing and toward expanding fields like communications, transportation and law enforcement.

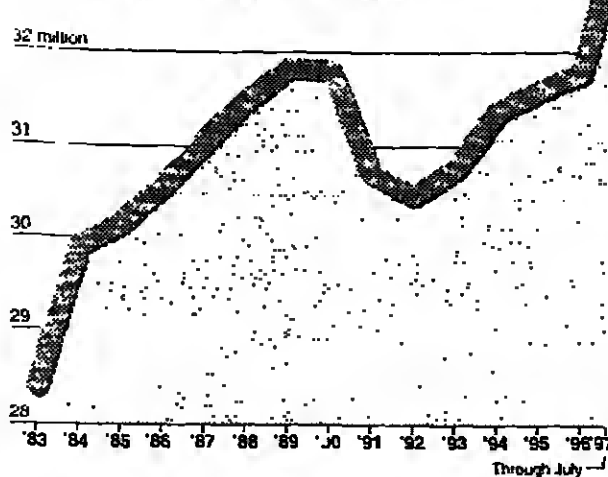
"The composition of blue-collar work has shifted in the direction of the service sector," said David Smith, director of the AFL-CIO's public policy department. Although he said that many of these jobs do not pay as well as the traditional factory job, "you can find work" readily as long as you are reasonably skilled.

And although American factories themselves have shed many workers, they are far from the withered presence often portrayed in trade disputes or by people in rural communities that have seen a large plant close and not replaced. The United States manufactures 35 percent more goods now than in the mid-1980s, according to the Federal Reserve.

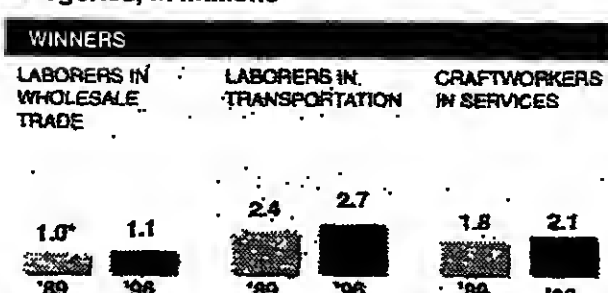
To complicate the issue, the government no longer includes a monthly occupational employment category labeled "blue-collar." But those engaged in precision production, craft and repair as operators, fabricators and laborers, or providing

Blue-Collar Jobs Rise, But the Work Has Changed

Blue-collar jobs climbed to a record 32.8 million earlier this year, reflecting a shift away from the traditionally heavy concentration in manufacturing and toward blue-collar jobs in services and utilities.



Levels in employment in six blue-collar job categories, in millions



Winners and Losers in blue-collar jobs

Employment totals have been rounded to the nearest hundred thousand. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics. The New York Times.

protective services generally fit the definition of blue-collar work. It is the number of people employed in these three groups that hit a record this spring, although the total eased a bit in June and July.

Mr. Smith of the AFL-CIO called it "misleading" to interpret recent data as evidence of a comeback in what the average person thinks of as blue-collar work, like high-paying jobs in ironwork or in metal fabrication. But the complexity of what might be called semiskilled work has changed, perhaps permanently.

Randy Iig, an economist at the Bureau of Labor Statistics, came to a similar conclusion after researching the basis of misconceptions like the belief that the United States is becoming a nation of mere "hamburger flippers."

It is true, he said, that if one looks at jobs only by industry, nearly all of the net growth since 1989 has been in services and retail. And when examining jobs by occupation alone, much of the growth is among managers and professionals. But "neither gives a true picture," said Mr. Iig, of what he identifies as "an increase in blue-collar occupations among other industries — services, construction and transportation-communications-public utility — instead of in manufacturing."

In other words, suggested Marvin Kosters, a labor market specialist at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington, many more jobs are neither blue-collar nor white-collar but something in between.

"What about the guy who comes in and fixes the coffee machine?" Mr. Kosters wondered. What about computer technicians? "Does it depend on whether he fixes hardware or software?" he asked.

Lufthansa Weighs Cut-Rate Carrier

German Airline May Form Unit to Meet European Competition

Created by Our Staff From Deutsches

FRANKFURT — Lufthansa AG said Wednesday it would consider creating a new low-cost European airline to fly less-traveled routes within Germany and on the Continent to stave off rising competition from lower-cost carriers.

The government, meanwhile, said the sale of its remaining 35.7 percent stake in Lufthansa in October would raise about 5 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.7 billion), with 1 billion DM more than expected flowing into Bonn's coffers.

A new airline would be a further step in the German carrier's efforts to revive its domestic business, which has suffered amid stepped-up competition from Deutsche BA, the German unit of British Airways PLC, and regional carriers.

"It's one of several options we're considering as a way of reorganizing our decentralized routes to boost earnings," said a Lufthansa spokeswoman, Dagmar Rother.

Lufthansa shares rose 50 pfennigs (91 cents) to 36.40 DM in Frankfurt.

Finance Minister Theo Waigel said the government had received 2.1 billion DM in 1996 from the state agency Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau for the last tranche of Lufthansa.

"We have allocated 1.5 billion marks in the budget," he said, adding that the government stood to earn a further 1 billion DM from the privatization.

The share price will be set Oct. 12, after investors are surveyed from Sept. 29 to Oct. 10, the airline said. The shares will be sold at a discount to the market price, Mr. Waigel said, noting new shares would have a "price advantage."

The shares will be traded for the first time on Oct. 13.

"I'm confident this privatization will be equally successful," as Deutsche Telekom's Mr. Waigel said. "As in the case of Telekom AG, we intend to offer German private-sector investors attractive conditions for participation."

Analysts say Lufthansa has been hurt by Deutsche BA's willingness to offer lower prices and operate at a loss to win market share. Deutsche BA carried 2.35 million passengers in the year ended March 1997, compared with Lufthansa's 31.8 million passengers in 1996.

The number of passengers on Lufthansa's domestic routes declined 5.5 percent in the first half, even as overall passenger numbers rose 3 percent. Deutsche BA, meanwhile, saw passenger numbers almost double in the first six months of 1997, helped by a new marketing campaign and the introduction of two new routes.

Lufthansa has also seen some of its most profitable routes, including the Berlin-Frankfurt line, challenged for the first time by regional carriers like Dortmund, Germany-based Eurowings.

Even so, analysts said they were not convinced a low-cost carrier was the best way for Lufthansa to boost its market share in an increasingly competitive market.

"A low-cost carrier doesn't fit Lufthansa's image," said Juergen Giese, an analyst at Georg Hauck & Sohn Bankiers in Frankfurt. "There are other ways to win market share, especially by concentrating on good service and quality." (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Delta Weighs In on Alliance

Delta Air Lines said Wednesday that British Airways and American Airlines would have to give up 700 to 800 takeoff and landing slots at Heathrow Airport to ensure competition under their proposed alliance, Bloomberg News reported from London.

A draft proposal by European Union regulators reportedly calls for the two airlines to give up 350 slots. But Delta executives said that number would only maintain competition in service between Heathrow and John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York.

"It might be enough for JFK-Heathrow, but there's a whole bunch of other cities that also need competition," said Stephan Egli, the Atlanta-based carrier's vice president for the Atlantic and Pacific regions.

BA and American have a total of 3,352 slots at Heathrow.

Robust Revival for Hong Kong Shares

By Philip Segal
Special to The Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Asian stock markets recorded one of their most volatile days ever on Wednesday as the region continued to adjust to an increased level of investor risk brought on by currency turmoil.

Hong Kong's Hang Seng index posted its biggest point rise and stocks in Indonesia soared, while Malaysian shares plunged for a ninth straight day.

The Hang Seng rose 978.66 points — or 7.1 percent — to 14,713.99, recovering some of the 20 percent loss it had suffered between early August and Monday.

In the past month, the market has traded within a massive range of 3,921 points, part of an Asian trend that has seen markets soar — but mostly plunge — in response to greater interest rate and currency risk following the decision by four Asian countries this summer to remove their currencies' links to the U.S. dollar.

"What's positive today for the first time since this crisis kicked in is you're seeing selectivity among investors," said Jonathan Gurnsey, head of sales for Peregrine Securities in Hong Kong. Since the regional currency crisis began in July with the flotation of the Thai baht, he said, markets across the whole region have tended to rise and fall together.

Hong Kong had been the leader of the region's rising markets. Before last week, it had been comparatively successful in insulating itself from Asia's currency problems. The Hong Kong dollar has stayed firmly pegged to the U.S. dollar, although like the Philippines and

Indonesia, Hong Kong has jacked up interest rates to discourage speculators.

Last week and on Monday, though, the bottom fell out of the Hong Kong market as fears of higher borrowing costs for companies across the region led to mutual fund redemptions. Fund managers eager to raise money began heavily selling Hong Kong's blue-chip stocks, the region's most liquid. Retail investor selling of China-linked stocks followed.

Traders said part of the Hong Kong recovery Wednesday was due to the unexpectedly large rise on Wall Street on Tuesday, where the Dow Jones Industrial average added 3.38 percent.

Hong Kong often takes its cues from U.S. markets, because of its currency link. Interest rates here move in tandem with those in the United States.

"Some retail investors I think were just watching the market today," said C.Y. Ho, head of sales at UBS Securities. "Turnover would have been bigger otherwise." Wednesday's trades were worth 34.6 billion Hong Kong dollars, well short of the record 42 billion dollars in volume set last week.

Like some other traders, Mr. Ho attributed some of the sharp rise to purchases by derivatives traders, who had sold borrowed stocks earlier in the week as the market plunged and were now buying the shares back at a profit.

Elsewhere in the region, a Malaysian crackdown on this practice, known as short selling, sent that market down yet again.

In Kuala Lumpur stocks fell by 5.65 percent — their ninth consecutive losing session — as foreign investors continued to pare their holdings in response to

a series of aggressive policy measures by the government to make it harder to sell stocks.

In Indonesia, by contrast, news of a more open market sent stocks soaring by 7.01 percent just a day after they had fallen to a 20-month low on concerns over higher interest rates. Stocks rose after authorities said they would abolish the 49 percent ownership limit for foreign investors.

That outweighed concern that higher interest rates necessary to defend the country's embattled currency, the rupiah, would hurt consumer spending and corporate borrowing at home.

Given the new element of risk in Asia — freely floating currencies — the volatility in the region's markets may continue for weeks to come as foreign exchange markets react more quickly than in the past to any new government measures. A big and sudden shift in the value of a country's currency often has a knock-on effect because it changes the value of the country's stocks from the point of view of foreign investors.

In Hong Kong, "the volatility is out of hand, but it's not going to last forever," said Mr. Gurnsey. He predicted investors would settle down following China's 15th Communist Party Congress, which gets underway next week in Beijing.

Investors in China-linked shares have pinned their hopes on announcements of state industry restructuring that may emerge from the Congress. Their aim is to bet on the companies that would benefit from having smaller state firms amalgamated into larger — and what China hopes will be more viable — conglomerates.

WALL STREET WATCH

Small Stocks Are in Vogue, but Fashion is Fickle

By Jill Dutt
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Finally, the numbers are here that small-stock lovers have been waiting for.

The C-Cube Microsystems and the Kulicke & Soffa Industries of the world outperformed the Gillette and the Procter & Gamble in August. And the Russell 2000, which measures the stock prices of companies just below the nation's 1,000 largest, outshone the big-shot Dow Jones Industrial average and the Stan-

dard & Poor's 500 stock index over the same period.

The relatively improving performance of small stocks in August, as well as during the course of the whole year, also helped a majority of active stock-picking managers of mutual funds, a feat not achieved for more than three years. The active managers had tended to shy away from some of the market's best-loved stocks, such as McDonald's Corp. and Merck & Co., because their share prices relative to their

projected earnings were too high. That strategy had caused them nothing but woe, until last month.

The big question, analysts say, is whether small stocks can continue their comeback. And Wall Street is not sure they can.

"Small stocks have a lot better fundamental picture given where valuation levels are than large stocks," said Claudia Mott, who tracks small-capitalization stocks for Prudential Securities Inc. Still, she added that small capitalization stocks have

done better "because we've seen a lack of sellers on down days. Now what we need are buyers for the up days."

Ms. Mott noted that smaller stocks achieved stronger earnings growth in the second quarter than big company stocks, especially in the small-capitalization technology sector, which has been overshadowed in recent quarters by double-digit gains at technology giants such as Intel Corp. and Microsoft Corp.

The Coca-Cola Co. and Gillette Co. have already warned analysts that third-

quarter earnings will not be as robust as once expected, and Ms. Mott said that if other large companies "pre-announce" earnings disappointments, investors will likely send more dollars to small company stocks.

A Goldman, Sachs & Co. strategist, Abby Joseph Cohen, has been predicting brighter days for small stocks for months. She noted in a fax to clients last month that the disappointment in earnings in big-capitalization stocks "have exposed the gap in relative valuations." She noted that investors had been willing to pay a big premium for high-quality stocks with consistently strong earnings. But, those prices, she added, "may be judged too rich in the case of earnings shortfalls relative to consensus expectations."

Richard Bernstein, head of quantitative analysis at Merrill Lynch & Co., strongly disagrees that now is the time to buy small stocks. "The day the Fed eases interest rates, is the day to start thinking about small-cap stocks," he said, referring to the Federal Reserve Board policymakers who would vote to cut rates if the nation appeared to be heading toward a recession.

"Small stocks do best in a period of accelerating nominal growth, but right now, accelerating growth is not what the bond market wants to see."

If growth accelerates, then interest rates will rise, and then it will be survival of the fittest," Mr. Bernstein said. "That's usually the biggest and the best, not the small guys."

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	\$	£	DM	¥	₹	₪	₹	₹	₹
American	1.00	0.65	1.93	106.5	165.8	1.75	1.25	1.25	1.25
British	1.55	1.00	2.93	161.9	253.5	2.65	1.92	1.92	1.92
French	1.66	1.55	1.00	6.55	10.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
German	0.52	0.33	0.34	193.6	309.0	0.73	0.54	0.54	0.54
Japanese	0.0094	0.0061	0.0062	1.00	161.9	0.0073	0.0054	0.0054	0.0054
Swiss	1.48	0.92	1.00	136.7	216.5	1.48	1.10	1.10	1.10
Italian	1.36	0.84	1.00	136.7	216.5	1.36	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spanish	1.66	1.00	1.00	166.6	273.3	1.66	1.25	1.25	1.25
Portuguese	1.66	1.00	1.00	166.6	273.3	1.66	1.25	1.25	1.25
Belgian	1.36	0.84	1.00	136.7	216.5	1.36	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dutch	1.36	0.84	1.00	136.7	216.5	1.36	1.00	1.00	1.00
Australian	0.65	0.42	1.25	75.5	122.5	0.65	0.48	0.48	0.48
Canadian	0.65	0.42	1.25	75.5	122.5	0.65	0.48	0.48	0.48
South African	0.65	0.42	1.25	75.5	122.5	0.65	0.48	0.48	0.48
Israeli	0.65	0.42	1.25	75.5	122.5	0.65	0.48	0.48	0.48
Indian	0.65	0.42	1.25	75.5	122.5	0.65	0.48	0.48	0.48
Thai	0.65	0.42	1.25	75.5	122.5	0.65	0.48	0.48	0.48
Malaysian	0.65	0.42	1.25	75.5	122.5	0.65	0.48	0.48	0.48
Singapore	0.65	0.42	1.25	75.5	122.5	0.65	0.48	0.48	0.48
Philippine	0.65	0.42	1.25	75.5	122.5	0.65	0.48	0.48	0.48
Indonesian	0.65	0.42	1.25	75.5	122.5	0.65	0.48	0.48	0.48
Thai	0.65	0.42	1.25	75.5	122.5	0.65	0.48	0.48	0.48
Malaysian	0.65	0.42	1.25	75.5	122.5	0.65	0.48	0.48	0.48
Singapore	0.65	0.42	1.25	75.5	122.5	0.65	0.48	0.48	0.48
Philippine	0.65	0.42	1.25	75.5	122.5	0.65	0.48	0.48	0.48
Indonesian	0.65	0.42	1.25	75.5	122.5	0.65	0.48	0.48	0.48

Changes in Amsterdam, London, Paris and Zurich, figures in other centers. New York at 3 P.M. P.M. and Toronto rates at 3 P.M. L.C. To buy one pound: 2. To sell one dollar: Units of 100 N.Z. not quoted. N.A. not available. Sources: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, and other sources.

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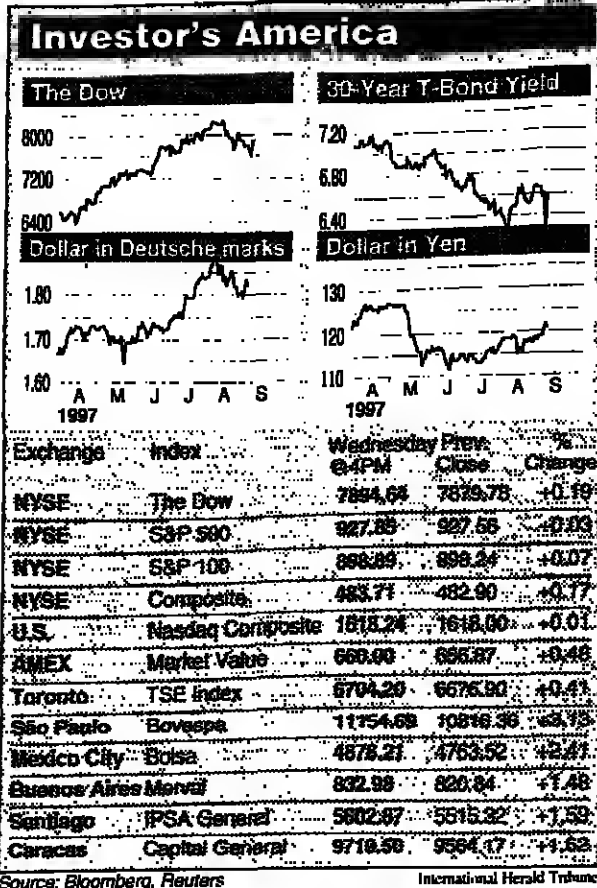
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THE AMERICAS



Very briefly:

Disney Buys Classic Sports Network

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Walt Disney Co. said Wednesday that it had agreed to buy Classic Sports Network, bolstering its ESPN sports cable channel against growing competition from News Corp.

Terms for the deal were not immediately disclosed. Analysts valued the transaction at about \$175 million.

Classic Sports shows events from the past, such as baseball's World Series. It is owned by a group that includes Warner Bros. Entertainment, Allen & Co., Republic Industries Inc.'s H. Wayne Huizenga and AT&T Ventures.

States Investigate DirecTV Sales

LOS ANGELES (Bloomberg) — DirecTV, the largest U.S. satellite-television provider, is being investigated by 20 state attorneys general for removing channels from a presold package of programming and selling them at a higher price.

The General Motors Corp. unit removed seven Encore movie channels from its most popular package of programs in April and put them in a more expensive package. That could violate Florida's deceptive and unfair trade practices act, said Joe Bizzarro of the state's attorney general office. Los Angeles-based DirecTV said it had provided information to the states.

• Browning-Ferris Industries Inc.'s board approved a \$1 billion stock buyback plan and raised the quarterly cash dividend by 12 percent, reflecting the company's confidence in its prospects for continued growth.

• Interstate Hotels Co. said it would buy three hotels in New York, California and Minnesota for a total of \$100 million and sell a 49 percent stake in them to Host Marriott Corp., forming a limited partnership.

• Computer Products Inc. has agreed to acquire the rival electronic components maker Zytex Corp. in a \$529 million stock swap that will create a leader in the market for power-conversion equipment.

AMEX

Wednesday's 4 P.M. Close

The top 300 most active shares, up to five closing on Wall Street.

The Associated Press

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German Carmakers Ride Exports Into a 'Golden Age'

By John Schmid
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — These are gloomy times for the German economy: Unemployment is high, the market is weak and the stock market's impressive gain for the year has eroded over the past month. But one bright light is the country's increasingly efficient automobile industry, which is actually adding workers after having cut one in seven jobs since 1993 as it exports its way to profitability.

Although the German unemployment rate was 11.5 percent in July, Volkswagen AG for the first time has canceled its traditional summer factory holidays, keeping plants open in August to meet demand monthlong vacations. Similarly, Porsche AG is operating at capacity at its Stuttgart works and has contracted extra assembly-line volume in Finland and Mexico.

Those automakers certainly are not selling the extra cars to their home market. New-car registrations in Germany declined almost 3 percent in the first seven months of the year, according to the European Automobile Manufacturers Association, but passenger car exports rose 8 percent in the January-July period, based on the latest figures from the German Automobile Association, the main industry trade group. The association also found that industry-wide employment climbed 0.5 percent in the year through May, its first increase since 1993.

The turnaround in the industry's fortunes reflects a Deutsche mark that has fallen in value by about 15 percent this year when measured against the dollar. The weaker mark has added a competitive advantage to a bumper crop of flashy German cars and an industry that has learned the hard way to manage costs. "We are heading into a golden age for German carmakers," said Chris-

topher Will, analyst at Lehman Brothers in London.

The automotive recovery is particular to Germany. Rival automakers in France and Italy, which historically do not export to such key markets as the United States and Japan, are having a much harder time.

The German carmakers have been able to score their gains in spite of the fact that their autoworkers remain the highest-paid in the world, corporate taxes are steep and regulations unwieldy. Based on market share, production, earnings and sales, the Germans measurably have managed to move to the front of the European pack.

BMW, Daimler-Benz, Porsche, Volkswagen and Volkswagen's Audi AG subsidiary have all reported increases in sales, production and earnings in the first six months of 1997. Daimler's half-year operating profit more than doubled to 1.85 billion Deutsche marks (\$1 billion); BMW's six-month net profit rose 30

percent to 435 million DM while net profit at the Volkswagen group leapt 73 percent to 488 million DM.

Their success, to be showcased along with new models at the Frankfurt Auto Show this month, illustrates the overhaul under way.

"The Germans really do stand out," Mr. Lawsoo said. "The Germans got one hell of a fright in 1993 and had a sense of crisis and got the restructuring done."

German manufacturing has moved ahead by cutting costs, streamlining production and modernizing management, often with methods that would be difficult to duplicate outside Germany's quirky social-market economy, said Michael Klein, analyst in Frankfurt at Deloitte & Co.

The best example is VW, which avoided mass layoffs in 1993 by inventing a four-day work week. Without reducing staff, as Daimler did by the thousands, few expected the Wolfsburg-based company to at-

tack its high cost base.

Today, VW's factories remain awkwardly overstaffed but costs are falling anyway. Threatening to move production of new models to its low-wage plants in the Czech Republic, China, Mexico or Belgium, VW's management forced unions to squeeze per-car production hours into "efficiency perimeters." The new Golf can be produced in 20 hours, down from 32 hours for the current model. With fewer hours per worker, the cost for the stripped-down version is 25,700 DM, 360 DM less than the current model.

Streamlining operations further, the company has reduced to four from 10 the number of undercarriages among its four brands: VW, Skoda, SEAT and Audi. With only four platforms, the company needs only four kinds of clutches, whitening coats and sweetening terms on supplier contracts. "That is revolutionary," Mr. Will said. "It has an enormous impact on costs."

Casino Makes Its Own Takeovers

Continued from Page 1

PARIS — Casino Guichard-Perrachon SA announced two super-market acquisitions and a 39 percent rise in first-half profit on Wednesday. Both developments could force Promodes SA to raise its hostile 19 billion-franc takeover bid for Casino.

Casino said it has become France's second-biggest supermarket operator, behind Carrefour SA, with the purchase of discount food retailers Franprix and Leader Price. It paid privately-held TLC Beatrice

International Holdings of the United States 2.8 billion French francs (\$459 million) for the chains.

Promodes wants to buy Casino and Rallye SA, which owns 33.2 percent of Casino, in what would be France's biggest-ever retail acquisition. Some analysts said Casino's addition of the new units would force Promodes to sweeten its bid.

"Promodes will have to pay a higher price — they desperately want the business," said Frederick George at Paribas Capital Markets. "Promodes was itself interested in

Franprix and Leader Price."

But Promodes said it was still confident its bid for Casino would succeed despite the rejection of its initial offer.

Promodes shares fell 49 francs to close at 2,206, down 2.17 percent. Casino shares have been suspended since Monday and last traded at 302 francs Friday. Promodes offered 340 francs a share for Casino.

Casino also said its first-half profit rose to 409 million francs from 294 million a year ago. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Tension at Air France

Chief Vows to Quit Unless Sale Proceeds

Continued from Page 1

PARIS — Christian Blanc, the chairman of Air France, said Wednesday that if the French government persisted with its refusal to sell its majority stake in the airline, it would be tantamount to "breach of contract" and would probably drive him to quit.

Mr. Blanc has demanded that the government present a plan for the national carrier's sale to investors at a board meeting scheduled for Sept. 12.

Although Mr. Blanc has long made clear his desire to see Air France sold off, the chairman's strongly worded interview means he was throwing down the gauntlet just a day after Transportation Minister Jean-Claude Gayssot reiterated his unwillingness to sell a majority stake in Air France.

Mr. Gayssot said Tuesday that Air France would not be privatized while he is minister, but added that he favors closer alliances between the airline and other carriers.

The state has made a "radical change in direction" on the question of selling Air France, Mr.

Blanc said Wednesday. The chairman said that if the state intended to maintain control of the carrier, "it will need management that believes in this strategy."

That is clearly not Mr. Blanc. The chairman contends that only by making Air France "a normal company, that is, a private company," can it forge partnerships with other major carriers such as Delta Air Lines, with which it already has marketing links.

On Wednesday, Delta's vice president for the Atlantic and Pacific region, Stephan Egli, said Friday after a company briefing that the airline was concerned that the French state's resistance to privatization would slow approval process for Air France and Delta on code-sharing. That practice enables one airline to sell tickets for a partner airline's flights.

The previous French government vowed to sell control of the airline in 1998. The Socialists, who won power after elections in June, had campaigned on promises of halting privatization plans in France. (Bloomberg, AFP)

Gold Fields Weighs Big Jobs Cuts

Continued from Page 1

JOHANNESBURG — Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., the world's third-largest gold producer, said Wednesday its Leedwood mine might eliminate as many as 2,800 jobs, or 41 percent of its work force, to try to restore profits.

Leedwood has been losing about 10 million rand (\$2 million) a month. The mine employs about 6,800 workers. South African gold producers' profits have been squeezed by a weak gold price, rising costs and aging reserves.

Gold Fields signaled that job cuts at Leedwood were possible when it released an 18.6 percent drop in fiscal

fourth-quarter earnings for its gold mines in July. Gold Fields said it was in formal talks with employees and unions on shrinking gold operations at Leedwood, which is part of Kloof Gold Mining Co., a unit of Gold Fields.

"Leedwood has been sustaining losses for a considerable period, and the management has been evaluating various alternative plans to minimize the short-term losses and then to restore the operation to profitability," the company said in a statement. The options examined include closure, care and maintenance, development only, or a lower tonnage mill with continuing development.

Investor's Europe

Index	1997	1996	% Change
DAX	4500	4200	+7.1
FTSE 100	5200	4800	+8.3
CAC 40	3200	3000	+6.7

Exchange	Index	Wednesday	Previous	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	328.81	328.81	+0.00
Brussels	BEL 20	2,435.54	2,435.48	+0.01
Frankfurt	DAX	4,403.85	4,404.37	-0.01
Copenhagen	Stock Market	616.91	613.54	+0.59
Helsinki	HEX General	3,415.63	3,415.30	+0.19
Oslo	OSEX	699.10	700.25	-0.16
London	FTSE 100	4,876.59	4,852.20	+0.50
Milano	Stock Exchange	987.27	988.12	-0.14
Paris	CAC 40	2,917.32	2,921.15	-0.13
Stockholm	SX 16	3,451.34	3,400.03	+1.49
Vienna	ATX	1,378.05	1,379.34	-0.11
Zurich	SPI	3,524.01	3,507.15	+0.48

Very briefly:

- Total SA said first-half net income surged a greater-than-expected 51 percent to a record 3.98 billion French francs (\$652.45 million), boosted by higher oil prices, a stronger dollar and improved refining margins. Sales rose 19 percent to 96.3 billion francs.
- The European Commission said it would open an investigation of VEGA AG's acquisition of Degussa AG. The commission said the two would have a combined share of more than 40 percent in several European markets for specialty chemicals. In May, VEGA acquired a 36.4 percent stake in Degussa, making it Degussa's highest shareholder.
- Louis Gallois, SNCF state railways boss, said he was sticking with a prediction of a 1997 loss limited to 2 billion francs, after a 1996 loss of 15.2 billion. "The end of the first half has not given us any reason to change our expectation," he said.
- Renault SA Chairman Louis Schweitzer said he did not see French or European car markets growing in the years ahead, so his company will concentrate on growth in markets outside Western Europe and on increasing productivity. In France, he predicted 1.75 million cars would be sold this year, down 18 percent from the 2.13 sold last year, and down 24 percent from the record 2.3 million sold in 1990.
- Schindler Holding AG said it would sell most of its railcar unit to Adtranz (Schweiz) AG to concentrate on its main elevator and escalator business. Schindler will also buy a 10 percent stake in Adtranz Schweiz.
- Ases Brown Boveri AG, the German unit of the Swiss-Swedish transportation company, said first-half pretax profit was little changed from last year at \$4.4 million Deutsche marks (\$29.4 million) as domestic new orders fell. Sales rose 7 percent.
- WorldCom Inc.'s UUNET Technologies Inc., the world's largest Internet service provider, said it acquired NLnet of the Netherlands for an undisclosed amount. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Wednesday, Sept. 3
Prices in local currencies.
Yields

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 298.41
Previous: 295.21

Index	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ASEM-AMRO	43.30	42.60	43.10	43.10
Aspen	14.60	14.50	14.50	14.50
Alcoa	39.90	38.80	38.80	38.80
Alcan	34.20	33.10	33.10	33.10
Alcoa	34.20	33.10	33.10	33.10
Alcan	34.20	33.10	33.10	33.10
Alcoa	34.20	33.10	33.10	33.10
Alcan	34.20	33.10	33.10	33.10
Alcoa	34.20	33.10	33.10	33.10
Alcan	34.20	33.10	33.10	33.10

Bangkok SET Index: 5147
Previous: 5137

Index	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	188	174	184	172
Bangkok Bk F	25.50	23.75	23.75	24
Bank of Asia	25.50	23.75	23.75	24
Bank of China	25.50	23.75	23.75	24
Bank of India	25.50	23.75	23.75	24
Bank of Japan	25.50	23.75	23.75	24
Bank of Korea	25.50	23.75	23.75	24
Bank of London	25.50	23.75	23.75	24
Bank of Mexico	25.50	23.75	23.75	24
Bank of New York	25.50	23.75	23.75	24

Brussels BEL-20 Index: 2,435.54
Previous: 2,435.48

Index	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Almali	1700	1670	1665	1645
Almali	1700	1670	1665	1645
Almali	1700	1670	1665	1645
Almali	1700	1670	1665	1645
Almali	1700	1670	1665	1645
Almali	1700	1670	1665	1645
Almali	1700	1670	1665	1645
Almali	1700	1670	1665	1645
Almali	1700	1670	1665	1645
Almali	1700	1670	1665	1645

Copenhagen NASDAQ Index: 41,811
Previous: 41,713

Index	High	Low	Close	Prev.
CG Bank	280	274.90	275	273
Carlsberg B	280	274.90	275	273
Carlsberg B	280	274.90	275	273
Carlsberg B	280	274.90	275	273
Carlsberg B	280	274.90	275	273
Carlsberg B	280	274.90	275	273
Carlsberg B	280	274.90	275	273
Carlsberg B	280	274.90	275	273
Carlsberg B	280	274.90	275	273
Carlsberg B	280	274.90	275	273

Frankfurt DAX Index: 4,403.85
Previous: 4,404.37

Index	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMIB	1610	1590	1590	1600
AMIB	1610	1590	1590	1600
AMIB	1610	1590	1590	1600
AMIB	1610	1590	1590	1600
AMIB	1610	1590	1590	1600
AMIB	1610	1590	1590	1600
AMIB	1610	1590	1590	1600
AMIB	1610	1590	1590	1600
AMIB	1610	1590	1590	1600
AMIB	1610	1590	1590	1600

High Low Close Prev.

ASEM-AMRO 43.30 42.60 43.10 43.10

Aspen 14.60 14.50 14.50 14.50

Alcoa 39.90 38.80 38.80 38.80

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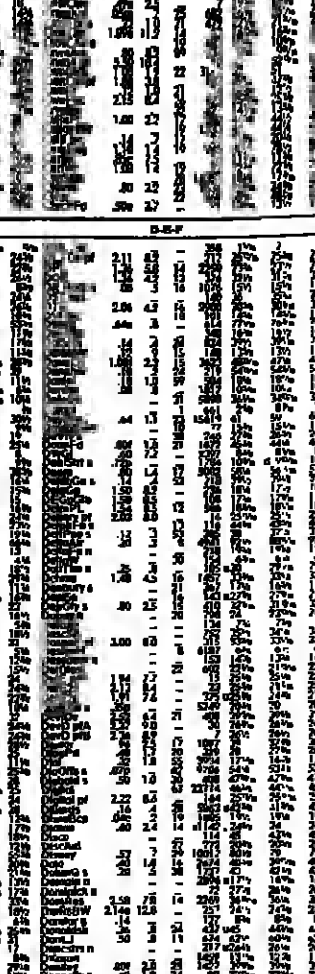
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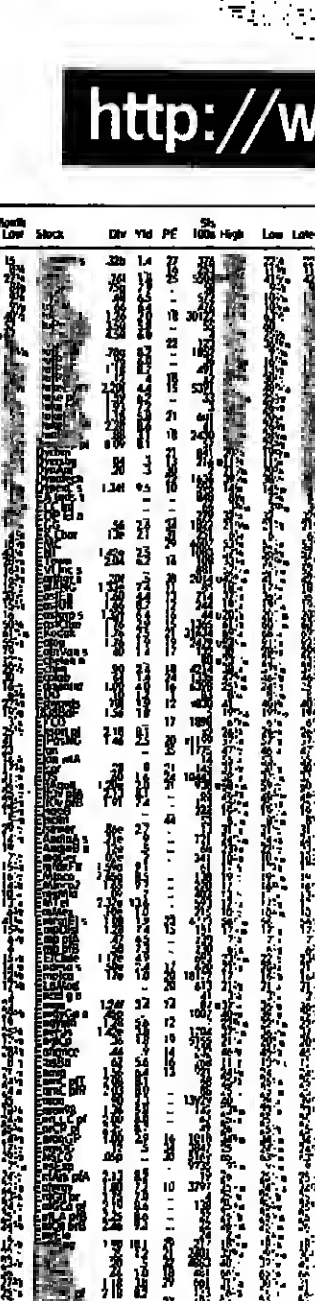
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[The page contains dense vertical Chinese text, which is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low resolution.]

姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	文化程度	健康状况	婚姻状况	子女情况	其他
王德胜	男	45	山东	工人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
李秀英	女	38	河北	农民	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
张国强	男	52	河南	干部	高中	良好	已婚	2子1女	
刘小红	女	28	江苏	教师	大学	良好	已婚	1子1女	
陈大明	男	60	浙江	退休	小学	良好	已婚	3子1女	
赵小芳	女	35	安徽	护士	高中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
孙伟明	男	40	湖北	工程师	大学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周丽娟	女	30	湖南	会计	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
吴大刚	男	55	江西	工人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
郑小华	女	25	四川	学生	高中	良好	未婚	0子0女	
冯国强	男	48	广东	商人	大学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
马秀珍	女	33	广西	教师	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
徐大明	男	50	福建	工人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
黄小芳	女	27	贵州	护士	高中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
孙伟明	男	42	云南	工程师	大学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周丽娟	女	29	陕西	会计	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
吴大刚	男	53	山西	工人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
郑小华	女	26	甘肃	学生	高中	良好	未婚	0子0女	
冯国强	男	47	宁夏	商人	大学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
马秀珍	女	32	青海	教师	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
徐大明	男	51	内蒙古	工人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
黄小芳	女	28	新疆	护士	高中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
孙伟明	男	41	西藏	工程师	大学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周丽娟	女	31	海南	会计	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
吴大刚	男	54	重庆	工人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
郑小华	女	24	四川	学生	高中	良好	未婚	0子0女	
冯国强	男	46	广东	商人	大学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
马秀珍	女	34	广西	教师	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
徐大明	男	56	福建	工人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
黄小芳	女	29	贵州	护士	高中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
孙伟明	男	43	云南	工程师	大学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周丽娟	女	30	陕西	会计	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
吴大刚	男	57	山西	工人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
郑小华	女	25	甘肃	学生	高中	良好	未婚	0子0女	
冯国强	男	49	宁夏	商人	大学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
马秀珍	女	35	青海	教师	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
徐大明	男	59	内蒙古	工人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
黄小芳	女	30	新疆	护士	高中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
孙伟明	男	44	西藏	工程师	大学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周丽娟	女	32	海南	会计	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
吴大刚	男	60	重庆	工人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
郑小华	女	26	四川	学生	高中	良好	未婚	0子0女	
冯国强	男	50	广东	商人	大学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
马秀珍	女	36	广西	教师	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
徐大明	男	61	福建	工人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
黄小芳	女	31	贵州	护士	高中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
孙伟明	男	45	云南	工程师	大学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
周丽娟	女	33	陕西	会计	初中	良好	已婚	1子1女	
吴大刚	男	62	山西	工人	小学	良好	已婚	2子1女	
郑小华	女	27	甘肃	学生	高中				

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1992	Jan 1		100.00
1993	Jan 1		100.00

Comprehensive year

Continued on Page 10

ASIA/PACIFIC

Currencies Resume Slide As S&P Cuts Thai Rating

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SINGAPORE — Southeast Asian currencies, led by the Thai baht, plunged to record lows against the dollar Wednesday as the region's monetary crisis began its third month with the bottom far from view.

Traders said the central bank of Thailand had intervened when the dollar rose above 37 baht to domestic trading after Standard & Poor's Corp. downgraded Bangkok's long-term foreign currency rating from "A" to "A-minus" in another sign of flagging confidence in Thailand's economic outlook.

The New York-based credit-rating agency's move will affect about \$3.3 billion in foreign currency debt, dealing a further blow to the struggling economy.

A lack of confidence in the Asian region as a whole in the wake of the Thai crisis continues to be the main driving factor and a strengthening dollar has not helped matters, analysts said Wednesday.

Analysts also said there was little Asian governments and central banks could do to contain the sell-off to regional currencies.

"The danger with intervention or very tough rhetoric," said Chan Chia Lin, head of economic research at ABN-Amro Bank, "is you increase the chance of market players trying to test the limits. I believe the best thing would be to let what's going on run its course."

The dollar rose to 34.50 baht from 34.15 on Tuesday and to 2.9353 Malaysian ringgit from 2.9055. But it slipped to 30.22 Philippine pesos from 30.30.

Thai Firm to Miss Payment

Finance One PCL, a lender the government ordered closed in March due to insolvency, said it would be unable to meet the 45 million baht (\$1.3 million) interest payment on a bond due Sept. 15, Bloomberg News reported from Bangkok.

The company, the largest non-bank finance company in Thailand at the time it was shut down, said the payment could not be made due to the closure order by the Bank of Thailand and Finance Ministry. The order prevents distribution of assets, the company said. Finance One is just the latest to a growing number of borrowers to miss payments.

Market Analysts Come Under Attack

By Alec D.B. McCabe
Bloomberg News

HONG KONG — As stocks, bonds and currencies tumble across Asia, governments are increasingly trying to gag market analysts, saying these number-crunchers, not policy-makers, are to blame for the meltdown.

Thailand, Malaysia and now Taiwan have all pointed fingers at foreign securities firms. From Bangkok to Taipei, analysts say they are increasingly reluctant to speak out.

"International investors had better watch out," said Manuel Pangilinan, the managing director of First Pacific Co. Ltd., a Hong Kong-based property and telecommunications company whose businesses span Asia. The region's governments "will have no incentive to be friendly toward investors who have proved so fickle."

Many investors already doubt Southeast Asia's ability to steer its economies through a shift toward floating exchange rates. Weakening currencies and rising interest rates threaten to throttle growth across the region.

Major indexes in the Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia are down almost 40 percent this year — not counting currency losses of as much as 25 percent for investors based in U.S. dollars.

Senior executives at many firms declined to

discuss Asian governments' ire on the record. Many analysts said doing so might put their jobs at risk.

Yet, they are in good company. Last week, Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, said Thailand's economic troubles — slowing growth and mounting debt among them — only showed that transparency was just "too low."

On Wednesday, Taiwan's securities regulators said they may investigate Peter Kurz,

NEWS ANALYSIS

the head of research at Merrill Lynch & Co. in Taipei and one of Taiwan's best-known foreign analysts, for "speculation."

[In Kuala Lumpur, the Malaysian police warned that they may use a powerful Internal Security Act against local traders helping foreign speculators depress the market, Agence France-Presse reported.]

Mr. Kurz's alleged crime? A recent forecast that stocks were about to slide by as much as 10 percent as President Lee Tung-bui headed into a party congress without a clear majority. Stocks dropped 10 percent in a week.

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia has been hurling insults at foreign investors such as George Soros. They are entirely to blame, Mr. Mahathir says, for a

tumble of more than 20 percent in a month in Kuala Lumpur's benchmark index.

Thai police raided the Bangkok offices of ABN-Amro Bank NV and Nomura Securities Co. in mid-July, searching for the source of rumors that the government was poised to close five commercial banks. The police came away empty-handed.

Thailand's central bank assailed Credit Lyonnais (Asia) Ltd. in mid-June for publishing what it called an "absurd and irresponsible" research report that downgraded the nation's rate of economic growth.

Two weeks later, Thailand conceded that the baht was overvalued and allowed it to float against the U.S. dollar. The Thai currency lost more than a third of its value since.

Thailand now concedes that economic growth won't surpass 4 percent this year — the slowest since the 1960s. Bangkok's benchmark stock index, down more than 50 percent so far this year, is headed for a second year as the world's worst-performing market.

The rough edges of Asia's fledgling capital markets have never been more apparent.

"In a bull market, people don't ask the tough questions," said Rosa Wang, a fixed-income fund manager at Peregrine Fixed Income, which manages about \$300 million in Asian bonds. "Now that we're in a bear market, people are saying, 'Let's look at all the problems.'"

Kirin to Close Plants and Cut Costs

Brewer Hopes Moves Counter Gains of Competitor Asahi

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Kirin Brewery Co., Japan's largest beer company, said Wednesday it would close three of its 15 plants in Japan to improve efficiency and cut costs.

The move, which Kirin expects to shave costs by 30 billion yen (\$248.8 million) by the end of 2000, comes as the country's oldest brewer struggles to regain market share lost to rival Asahi Breweries Ltd.

Asahi has cornered 34 percent of the Japanese beer market since its 1987 launch of Super Dry, Japan's best-selling beer. Meanwhile, 90-year-old Kirin has seen its share shrink to 44 percent from more than 60 percent in the mid-1980s.

"We have never done such a big structural change in our history," said Yasuhiro Sato, Kirin president. "We have to do it when the company has physical strength."

Kirin also said it will respond to the competition by entering the low-malt beer market, a popular style of beer in Japan that is made with less malted barley. "We need to introduce something new because Japan's beer market will grow only 1 percent toward 2000," Mr. Sato said.

Kirin said it was targeting full-year current, or pretax, profit to nearly double to 95 billion yen by 2000, from the 50 billion yen it expects to report for this year.

In addition, the brewery will eliminate some jobs. "We will cut costs by 30 billion yen and reduce the number of employees to below 8,000," said Kirin,

which had 8,380 workers at the end of 1996.

Still, some analysts say Kirin's profit forecast is too optimistic. Masaaki Yamaguchi, an analyst at Nomura Securities Co., said he expected Kirin's current profit to be 41 billion yen in 2000 while sales will fall to 1.2 trillion yen. Kirin forecasts sales of 1.27 trillion yen for 1997 and 1.4 trillion yen in 2000.

"I was disappointed by the plan" to close the plants, said Mr. Yamaguchi. "It lacks the details. Is it enough to close just three? Why not five? This strategy is questionable."

The closure of the plants next year in Tokyo and Hiroshima and in Kyoto in 1999 will cut production capacity by 300,000 kiloliters to 3.35 million kiloliters.

Kirin will remodel two existing plants in Toride and Okayama, both in western Japan, to make up for the lost capacity, said Mr. Sato. Kirin may also sell some of the three factories' blocks of land.

Asahi's plants are more efficient than Kirin's after it invested in automation equipment to boost production to meet rising demand for Super Dry, analysts said.

Kirin last year sold 3.13 million kiloliters of beer, about 200,000 kiloliters below its capacity. Asahi's eight breweries churned out 2.09 million kiloliters.

Mr. Sato said Kirin would set up a special project team within two months to develop a "next generation" beer to fully replace Lager and Ichibanaburi, Kirin's top selling brands. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Wharf's Profit Rises 72% as It Looks to China

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Wharf (Holdings) Ltd. said Wednesday that net profit rose 72 percent, to 2.23 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$287.8 million), in the six months to June from the like period last year.

The conglomerate, whose interests include property, broadcasting and telecommunications, posted exceptional gains of 900.5 million dollars, mainly because of profits on the disposal of certain long-term investment and investment properties.

Sales rose 30 percent to 4.76 billion dollars.

John Hung, executive director at Wharf, said Modern Terminals Ltd., the company's 51 percent-owned container port unit, was in talks with Chinese authorities to invest in various ports in northern China. (AFP, Bloomberg)

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	14,743.99	14,738.33	+7.73
Singapore	Straits Times	2,619.00	2,601.90	+1.44
Sydney	All Ordinaries	18,735.17	18,732.52	+2.75
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	750.76	755.78	-5.02
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	514.07	515.37	-1.30
Bangkok	SET	688.63	688.78	-0.02
Seoul	Composite Index	9,460.78	9,211.67	+2.70
Taipei	Stock Market Index	1,994.13	1,950.47	+4.24
Manila	PSE	512.58	479.01	+7.01
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,479.42	2,452.14	+2.73
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,955.39	3,950.68	+4.99

Source: Telukris International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Japan's top banks will stagger announcements of their next mid-year earnings over several days, instead of just two, in a bid to improve disclosure, banking sources said.
- KDD Co. plans to sue the Federal Communications Commission in U.S. courts over the regulator's proposal to force foreign phone companies, including the top Japanese international telecommunications provider, to cut connection rates.
- Toyota Motor Corp. pushed out Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. as the top earner among Japanese companies in the year ended March, while banks, still burdened by huge bad loans, disappeared from the top 50 positions, according to data compiled by the National Tax Administration.
- Indonesia is dropping its 49 percent limit on foreign purchases of shares at initial public offerings. But the finance minister did not say when the ceiling would be lifted.
- Thai Oil Co. said it expected to post a 10 billion baht (\$292.8 million) foreign exchange loss for the year ending September as the decline in the value of the baht raised the cost of servicing the company's \$1.5 billion foreign debt.
- The Philippines is likely to exit International Monetary Fund supervision in October despite a slowdown in economic growth and the effects of the Southeast Asian currency crisis, the government said. (Reuters, AP, AFP, AXF)

Packer Ends Pursuit of Fairfax

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — The media magnate Kerry Packer abandoned on Wednesday his pursuit of one of Australia's oldest newspaper empires, John Fairfax Holdings Ltd., saying it was no longer practical to pursue the takeover.

The government dropped on Monday a planned revision of cross-media rules that would have cleared the way for a takeover of Fairfax. Shares of Mr. Packer's Publishing & Broadcasting Ltd. rose 8 percent, to 8.65 Australian dollars (\$6.30), after the announcement on Wednesday. (AP, AFP)

In the Middle of the Asian Storm, Some Investors Bank on India's Sunny Clime

By Eric Bellman
Bloomberg News

MUMBAI — Turmoil in Southeast Asia's tiger economies and their stock markets is prompting some investors to say it may be time to reconsider stocks of the Asian Elephant: India.

Indian stocks have fallen in the stampede to exit Asia, but analysts and investors say the plunging currencies and economic slowdowns in Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia are not mirrored in India.

"It's herd instinct that is driving this market lower," rather than earnings concerns, said Anindya Chatterjee, economist at NatWest Securities Ltd. in Mumbai. "It is definitely a better buy

than it was two weeks back."

India's main stock index has slipped around 15 percent from its peak last month. It still outperformed most Asian markets this year. And there are many reasons it could continue to do that: robust profit growth, stock prices that are cheap relative to expected earnings and a stable currency.

That has not gone unnoticed. Foreign investment into India has slowed since the problems in Southeast Asia began, but foreigners continue to buy.

Foreign investors bought a net \$138 million in new shares to August, the Securities and Exchange Board of India said. They were net buyers of \$169.2 million worth of Indian stocks in July

and \$362.9 million in June. Boosted by funds from abroad, the benchmark Mumbai Sensitive Index has risen around 30 percent this year. Only China, Taiwan and Sri Lanka have done

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

better in Asia. In the same period, markets in Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines have fallen more than 25 percent.

To be sure, there are still a lot of barriers to growth and investment in India. Analysts say the condition of ports, roads and the power supply and political instability could still derail India's economy. And for the foreign investor, the costs, time and paperwork

needed to buy Indian stocks are discouraging to many.

Still, there are reasons Indian stocks remain attractive, analysts said.

India's rupee has been relatively stable against the dollar, slipping only 2 percent this year. It has not been the target of the speculative attacks that have hit Southeast Asia. The Thai baht has plunged 26 percent this year and the Indonesian rupiah 21 percent.

Granted, it is harder to speculate against the rupee. The trading of the rupee is limited because, unlike the Asian tigers, India does not have capital-account convertibility. That restricts the amount of rupees traded. Traders need government approval if they want to buy and sell the currency for investments.

With most of Southeast Asia's currencies at near-record lows against the dollar, central bankers across the region have attempted to bolster their money by jacking up interest rates. Higher rates attract investors to a currency. They also, however, eat into corporate profits and economic growth by increasing the cost of borrowing and servicing existing debt.

That has sharply increased the risk of investing in places like Thailand and Indonesia. In India, inflation and interest rates are at five-year lows.

India's central bank has lowered its key lending rate twice this year and eased restrictions on lending, making it cheaper for companies to raise money and expand. Its federal budget this year

included tax breaks and more freedom for companies.

"In the current year, you are looking at recovery from last year," said Ajay Srinivasan, chief investment officer at ITC Threadneedle Asset Management Co. "The big benefits will come though in the second half" of the year ending next March.

With earnings expected to rise, Indian stocks are one of the better deals in Asia, priced at around 13 times earnings per share, Mr. Srinivasan said.

Investors said they are attracted to Indian consumer product companies such as Hindustan Lever Ltd., computer software makers such as Infosys Technologies and pharmaceutical companies such as Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd.

Worldwide coverage

via the World's Daily Newspaper

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST
China Section

Comprehensive yet concise, informed yet impartial, the affairs of the world unfold on the pages of the World's Daily Newspaper.

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Wednesday's 4 P.M. Close
(Continued)

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17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Vol	High	Low	Latest
100.00	95.00	IBM	3.00	4.50	15.00	1000000	100.00	95.00	98.00
100.00	95.00	GE	2.00	4.00	12.50	800000	100.00	95.00	97.00
100.00	95.00	AT&T	1.50	3.50	10.00	600000	100.00	95.00	96.00
100.00	95.00	Microsoft	0.50	2.00	8.00	400000	100.00	95.00	94.00
100.00	95.00	Amazon	0.00	1.50	6.00	300000	100.00	95.00	93.00
100.00	95.00	Google	0.00	1.00	5.00	200000	100.00	95.00	92.00
100.00	95.00	Facebook	0.00	0.50	4.00	150000	100.00	95.00	91.00
100.00	95.00	Twitter	0.00	0.20	3.00	100000	100.00	95.00	90.00
100.00	95.00	LinkedIn	0.00	0.10	2.00	50000	100.00	95.00	89.00
100.00	95.00	Slack	0.00	0.05	1.50	20000	100.00	95.00	88.00
100.00	95.00	Zoom	0.00	0.02	1.00	10000	100.00	95.00	87.00
100.00	95.00	Dropbox	0.00	0.01	0.50	5000	100.00	95.00	86.00
100.00	95.00	Spotify	0.00	0.00	0.20	2000	100.00	95.00	85.00
100.00	95.00	Netflix	0.00	0.00	0.10	1000	100.00	95.00	84.00
100.00	95.00	Amazon	0.00	0.00	0.05	500	100.00	95.00	83.00
100.00	95.00	Google	0.00	0.00	0.02	200	100.00	95.00	82.00
100.00	95.00	Facebook	0.00	0.00	0.01	100	100.00	95.00	81.00
100.00	95.00	Twitter	0.00	0.00	0.00	50	100.00	95.00	80.00
100.00	95.00	LinkedIn	0.00	0.00	0.00	20	100.00	95.00	79.00
100.00	95.00	Slack	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	100.00	95.00	78.00
100.00	95.00	Zoom	0.00	0.00	0.00	5	100.00	95.00	77.00
100.00	95.00	Dropbox	0.00	0.00	0.00	2	100.00	95.00	76.00
100.00	95.00	Spotify	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	100.00	95.00	75.00
100.00	95.00	Netflix	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	100.00	95.00	74.00
100.00	95.00	Amazon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	100.00	95.00	73.00
100.00	95.00	Google	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	100.00	95.00	72.00
100.00	95.00	Facebook	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	100.00	95.00	71.00
100.00	95.00	Twitter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	100.00	95.00	70.00
100.00	95.00	LinkedIn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	100.00	95.00	69.00
100.00	95.00	Slack	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	100.00	95.00	68.00
100.00	95.00	Zoom	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	100.00	95.00	67.00
100.00	95.00	Dropbox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	100.00	95.00	66.00
100.00	95.00	Spotify	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	100.00	95.00	65.00
100.00	95.00	Netflix	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	100.00	95.00	64.00
100.00	95.00	Amazon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	100.00	95.00	63.00
100.00	95.00	Google	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	100.00	95.00	62.00
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WORLD ROUNDUP

Martin Protests

GOLF Miguel Angel Martin said Wednesday that he had been thrown off Europe's Ryder Cup team not because he was unfit but because he was not a big enough name.

The Ryder Cup Committee said Tuesday it had dropped the Spaniard because he refused to take a fitness test. "It's 100 percent unfair," he said. "They can't throw me away like that. There is a big difference to the sponsors between Tiger Woods playing Nick Faldo and Tiger Woods playing Miguel Angel Martin. Nobody in America or England knows Miguel Angel Martin."

Martin has not played since July 18 because of a wrist injury. He had an operation two weeks ago.

"I think I will be ready but I am a professional," he said. "And if I don't feel well I will withdraw. It's too early to decide now."

"I only heard about what had happened when an English journalist called me," he said. "The Ryder Cup is important, and the committee has to act with principles and professionalism. It has not done that."

Martin also blamed Seve Ballesteros, the team captain. "I don't think Seve has wanted me on this team for several months," he said. (Reuters)

IOC Clears Accused Cities

OLYMPICS The International Olympic Committee on Wednesday cleared Stockholm and Cape Town of wrongdoing in their campaigns to be host to the 2004 Olympics. Both had been accused of offering minor but questionable inducements to IOC voters, who will elect a host city Friday.

"This is a product of a certain climate," said Francois Carrard, the IOC secretary general. "As we get close to the vote, there are always rumors, plots and insinuations. It's nothing new. It's a sign of the process." (AP)

Strickland Charged

Rod Strickland, a point guard for the Washington Wizards of the NBA, was arrested Wednesday in Washington on charges of driving under the influence, the police said.

Bruce Smith, the Buffalo Bills defensive end, was convicted in Virginia Beach of drunken driving. A police officer had found him asleep in his Mercedes and Smith failed a sobriety test. He received a 30-day suspended sentence Tuesday, was fined \$250 and had his license suspended for one year. He appealed the traffic court conviction.

Nate Newton, a Dallas Cowboys offensive lineman, was cleared of allegations that he raped his former mistress, a woman who, his attorneys said, tried to extort money from Newton before going to police. (AP)

3 Scots Boycott Match

SOCCER Three members of Scotland's national team said Wednesday that they would not play in Saturday's World Cup qualifying match against Belarus because it is on the same day as the funeral of Diana, Princess of Wales. All three play for Glasgow Rangers.

"Tears have been shed from the corner of England to the top of Scotland," said Ally McCoist, a veteran striker. "It's only proper to pull out and show our respect."

Striker Gordon Durie and goalkeeper Andy Goram also said they wouldn't play. (Reuters)

Mandela Seeks to Bring the Olympic Torch to Africa

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

LAUSANNE, Switzerland—Five years after South Africa returned to the Olympics, and seven years after his release from prison, President Nelson Mandela is expected to ask the International Olympic Committee on Friday to award the 2004 Summer Olympics to Cape Town.

No African city has ever formally bid to be host to the Olympics, but this would not serve as a plea. From Mandela it will be a request among equals. He is the first African leader to command universal respect from the predominantly white, conservative, upper-class members of the IOC. Indeed, he will be the most important man in the room.

He was scheduled to arrive in Lausanne on Thursday and was expected to make at least one short speech Friday morning during South Africa's 55-minute presentation to the IOC. Cape Town will be preceded onto the stage by Stockholm and followed in the afternoon by Athens, Buenos Aires and Rome.

It is difficult to gauge the effect Mandela might have on an organization that seeks to create, through sport, the kind

of humanitarian and social improvements that he represents in South Africa. The image of an Olympic Torch in Cape Town burning within sight of Mandela's former prison on Robben Island may be too strong for the Olympic committee to ignore.

"Just before Atlanta was awarded the Games, everybody was very touched by Andrew Young and his presentation," said Antonio Giesink, a Dutch IOC voter, evoking a comparison to Mandela. Giesink said IOC members vote for different reasons. Some might support Cape Town for the quality of its bid, or out of sympathy for Africa, or "because of the head of state."

"Maybe Mandela needs to win only 10 more votes," he said.

Giesink, who won a judo gold medal at the 1964 Olympics, suggested that his vote would go to the city that might best serve the athletes.

In the late afternoon Friday, he and 106 voting colleagues will cast secret ballots until a majority is achieved. With each round the city with the fewest votes will be cast out. The winner will have seven years to prepare before becoming the world's symbolic capital.

The fear over South Africa's con-

tentioned Olympic bid is that seven years may not be enough. Only recently did Mandela lay down his republic's new constitution. The South African truth commission is still upturning the grave-stones from decades of apartheid rule. The people who would profit from the massive Olympics building campaign would very likely be those who still hold the economic power from the days when black Africans were deprived of the most basic human rights.

But the Cape Town organizers predict a more universal windfall. They estimate that the Olympics would create 92,000 permanent jobs, which in turn would allow 92,000 homes to be built. Tourism would necessarily improve, from the 1 million who visited southern Africa last year to closer to the 10 million-a-year Australia attracts.

Chris Ball, the chief executive of Cape Town's bid for two years, quotes independent predictions of an economic impact of \$1.5 billion annually for the next 10 years if the vote goes their way. That would easily cover the \$100 million loans promised by the government over each of the next seven years.

"I can't conceive of a bid that will have a bigger impact on sport, a bigger

impact on the economy, a bigger impact on human development," Ball said Wednesday.

The gains made by Africans in track and field and other sports would only be accelerated by an Olympics held in Africa. Ball predicted that an Olympic torch relay throughout Africa would unify the continent and present its beauty and diversity to the world.

Yet, the doubts over Cape Town's bid threaten to engulf its promise. For one thing, Mandela is the old father to a very young child. How will the new society develop without his moral leadership?

The question itself, phrased in just this way, hints at the patronizing economic approach that the white man takes toward South Africa. But the fact is that the Olympics is a saintly, mythical vehicle with a billion-dollar engine under the hood. If a country wants the Olympics then the attitude of its keepers must be accepted. The IOC voters will want to understand why foreign investment has been lacking since the transition to the new South African government. They will want assurances that the crime problem notorious throughout much of the country will not spread over the next seven years to Cape Town.

The Cape Town that would greet visitors to the 2004 Olympics will look very different from the Cape Town that 81 IOC members have visited officially in the last year. New roads, housing, hotels, communications, and virtually all of the Olympic competition facilities have yet to be built. The IOC will want to be sure that its massive investment is going to be developed properly. To that end Thabisi Mbeki, South Africa's deputy president, has been showing himself in Lausanne as the steady kind of leader likely to replace Mandela.

The favorite for the election still appears to be Rome, with Athens, Stockholm and Cape Town also in the running. Only Buenos Aires seems to be out of contention, but even that is not certain. It might well be, as many voters are claiming, that close to half of the IOC delegates will make their decision based on the final presentations Friday. The dynamic is whether Mandela, the biggest star of these pre-Olympic games, can effect from his pulpit a belief that South Africa will make good on the kind of promise that he embodies. It is one thing to respect him from afar. The great leader of our time must now persuade the world to believe with him.

Agassi Comeback Ends In Error-Filled Struggle

By Jennifer Frey
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK—Andre Agassi took off his white cap after the second set and went back onto the court without it. His stubble-covered head glistened with sweat under the night lights at Arthur Ashe Stadium. And his eyes glistened with the disappointment of a man who knew he was in terrible trouble.

On a stunning day at the U.S. Open, Agassi put the final dagger into a tournament that is fast running out of

Normally a genius at the return game, Agassi had trouble even with Rafter's second serve early in this match and he had trouble with his own serve across the board. Clearly frustrated, he frequently yelled loudly at himself, and took to pacing about the court.

But after dropping the first set and getting broken early in the second, Agassi staged a fierce rally that roused the New York crowd. He saved a set point when Rafter was serving at 5-4, and had two set points of his own when Rafter was serving at 5-6. He couldn't convert either, though, and lost a deucebreaker that seemed, at the time, to break both his spirit and his heart.

Looking subdued and almost compliant, Agassi quickly went down 4-1 in the third set, and with the clock fast approaching midnight, a substantial number of the remaining fans started to slip out of their seats. They figured Agassi—who has been accused of giving up more than a few times in his career—was minutes away from the end of his tournament. They were wrong.

This is the U.S. Open. Agassi won five straight games to take the set and ran off the court for the change-over pumping his fist and looking energized once again. And he kept the crowd's hopes alive in the fourth set by staying on serve with Rafter until the eighth game.

In that game, Agassi managed to win only one point on his service, and that failure proved fatal. Leading 5-3, Rafter double-faulted on his first match point, then finished Agassi off with a beautiful backhand volley winner.

Chang put in an effort worthy of the prize for which he pines, refusing to fold in a match that seemed so certain to end with his failure that some fans fell asleep in the late-afternoon heat. After losing back-to-back sets, Chang fell behind 5-2 in the fourth set before he rediscovered his skills. Pioline was in for a shock.

Chang held serve, then Pioline served for the match at 5-3 and Chang broke him on his third break-point opportunity. And after that, Chang started running Pioline all over the court. The Frenchman—who lost to Sampras in this year's Wimbledon final and in the 1993 final here—never had a match-point opportunity. And he hit an easy forehand wide at the net when Chang had set point in the fourth.



Andre Agassi leaping to serve to Patrick Rafter. Agassi fell in four sets.

Open Victory Might Bring Spirlea Joy But No Cash

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—The promise was made in the spring of 1996 on a Florida freeway.

Irina Spirlea, a Romanian tennis player, was traveling by car with her manager, Stefano Lopez, and her new coach, Max Pace. She was in a playful mood, having just won her first significant title at Amelia Island.

"We were driving along, and Irina says we're going to make some bets," Lopez said. "We got talking about Greg Norman and the golfers and how they sometimes give half their prize money to their caddies. And so we said to Irina, 'Let's do it the golf way.'"

Spirlea decided to go one better than Norman. If she won a Grand Slam, singles title, she vowed she would give all her prize money to Lopez and Pace. Now, Lopez and Pace are flitting with a very large payday.

"I know you think I'm crazy," Spirlea said Tuesday after her 6-7 (5-7), 7-6 (10-8), 6-3 upset of Monica Seles in the U.S. Open. "If I win here, I'm going to be so happy. I won't need money."

"That's \$650,000," someone said.

"I'm going to think about it," she said, slightly mischievous expression forming on her broad, open countenance.

A Fast, Flashy Venus in Tennis Shorts

Washington Post Service

Vantage Point / MICHAEL WILSON

NEW YORK—She's taller than just about all the other players. She's definitely faster and from all indications stronger. She's got the fastest serve of any woman at the U.S. Open. She's flashier, more outspoken, and she wears her hair differently. She's harder than almost anyone, she also makes more unforced errors than anyone. Oh, and let's not forget that in a sport that's 99 percent white, she's black. Women's tennis really hasn't seen anyone like Venus Williams, the 17-year-old hunk of extremes and dissimilarities. And she knows it.

When the subject of Tiger Woods was broached this week, Williams said: "He is something different from the mainstream golfer. In tennis, I also am. I'm tall. I'm black. Everything's different about me."

Until now, being different and extreme was more a calling card than playing great tennis. That changed pretty dramatically Tuesday night, when with a 7-5, 7-5 victory over Sandrine Testud of France, Williams advanced to the semifinal in her third Grand Slam tournament. Five matches and she has lost only one set. She's the first woman to reach the U.S. Open semifinal in her debut in the event in 19 years and the first unseeded semifinalist in 21 years.

Remember, we're talking about a young woman who had won only one Grand Slam match—what at the French Open—before last week. We're talking about someone who has never reached the semifinals of any tournament. Someone who never played the junior circuit, hasn't played college tennis and doesn't have a coach. Her father, Richard, who raised her to play in much the same way Earl Woods created his son Tiger, isn't even here for some reason Venus doesn't want to talk about.

What she's got is huge, imposing talent in the rawest form. Fortunately for someone with so little experience, she's also a quick study, so quick in fact that her game has evolved about two years' worth in 10 days. It's as if she's teaching herself how to play on the fly—during a Grand Slam, no less. Williams had never played a match with any change of pace until her third-round match against Andre Huber.

"It used to be that I wasn't quite able to understand that I didn't have to go for winners," she said, adding that she borrowed the now various-speeds approach from her younger sister, Serena. "A lot

of people, it takes them years to understand. But I've been able to understand more, quicker than a lot of people. I never took too much pace off the ball. It wasn't part of my game."

So just like that, she practiced hitting slower shots to exact spots loaded with spin, and brought the new strategy to match play. Why did she add something so important literally overnight? "It didn't seem extremely dramatic," she said.

She slowed her serve down from 120 miles per hour (190 kilometers per hour) to 100 miles per hour Tuesday night because she found out that Testud was having more trouble with spin than with pace. "I didn't feel as much pressure to hit great shots, hit them on the lines," Williams said. "Sometimes just deep, well-placed shots, put pressure on my opponent to do something better, and that is the game I really hadn't played before."

Before this latest tinkering, Williams was at her best when she was blasting away with a power game. The problem was, she was sacrificing efficiency for power. She even called herself "the Unforced Error Kid," and said: "Usually, I'm making all those errors, going for shots prematurely. I usually just grab

unforced errors, and put them in my bag."

Even against Testud, Williams missed shots that a good club player would have made. But Williams would then drop your jaw by going on a spree in which she would rip shots at impossible angles at a speed only Steffi Graf and Monica Seles can consistently match.

And when she's on, she's got a confidence that's, well, reminiscent of Dede Sayers. "I'm kind of like a power player," she said. "All power, big serve, big ground strokes. If I wanted to, I could come to the net, which I don't do often. I'm pretty fast. Most people aren't fast. If you hit a drop shot, I'm going to get it. When you play me, don't hit any drop shots."

IT'S THAT kind of brashness that upsets some of her peers. You don't usually see In Your Face in women's tennis. Anything beyond "I played well today" is considered brash talk. But the public loves her. Quite a few of the women on the tour have another take on Venus, however. Lindsay Davenport says Venus didn't return a smile at Indian Wells. Joanne Kruger said Venus smiled at her mockingly during one of the change-overs this week. "I can't change what people feel," Williams said. "When I want to smile, I smile. If I don't want to, I'm not going to. I think it's a little bit peevish. Smiling, what does that have to do with anything?"

It has to do with the resentment that accompanies being the most hyped new kid on the block, that's what. Seles faced it. Anna Kournikova, 16, is catching it at every stop on the tour. The older players might have found some reason to resent Martina Hingis but she started kicking their butts before they could even figure out who she was.

Williams isn't at that level yet, and probably that's good. Women's tennis has seen far too many 17-year-old burnouts. The best thing Richard Williams has done, besides train his daughter, is restrict the number of tournaments she played. Venus Williams has come to laughing, joking, charming most people she's come in contact with. She hasn't star. Backward as that seems, it's nonetheless amazing that on her own she seems to be developing an all-around game that may soon justify the hype.



Venus Williams celebrating after beating Sandrine Testud, 7-5, 7-5.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE				NATIONAL LEAGUE			
EAST DIVISION				WEST DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct.	Team	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	65	59	.522	Cleveland	71	63	.526
New York	70	54	.564	Minnesota	69	67	.508
Seattle	67	61	.521	Chicago	57	79	.419
Toronto	66	72	.478	Kansas City	56	79	.415
Detroit	62	77	.445	St. Louis	55	79	.410
CENTRAL DIVISION				WEST DIVISION			
Chicago	71	63	.526	Seattle	76	62	.551
Minnesota	69	67	.508	Anaheim	74	65	.532
Chicago	57	79	.419	Texas	68	73	.483
Kansas City	56	79	.415	Oakland	53	85	.384
NATIONAL LEAGUE				CENTRAL DIVISION			
EAST DIVISION				WEST DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct.	Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	66	52	.562	Houston	70	68	.507
Florida	62	56	.522	Pittsburgh	69	70	.496
New York	62	56	.522	St. Louis	64	74	.464
Montreal	60	62	.492	Cincinnati	60	76	.441
Philadelphia	52	82	.388	Chicago	56	83	.403
WEST DIVISION				CENTRAL DIVISION			
Los Angeles	78	61	.561	St. Louis	70	68	.507
San Francisco	76	62	.551	Pittsburgh	69	70	.496
San Diego	70	62	.526	St. Louis	64	74	.464
San Diego	65	74	.468	Chicago	60	76	.441
TUESDAY'S LINESCORES				CENTRAL DIVISION			
INTERLEAGUE				WEST DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct.	Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	000	000	0.000	St. Louis	000	000	0.000
Philadelphia	000	000	0.000	Pittsburgh	000	000	0.000
Los Angeles	000	000	0.000	St. Louis	000	000	0.000
San Francisco	000	000	0.000	Pittsburgh	000	000	0.000
San Diego	000	000	0.000	St. Louis	000	000	0.000
TUESDAY'S RESULTS				CENTRAL DIVISION			
INTERLEAGUE				WEST DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct.	Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	000	000	0.000	St. Louis	000	000	0.000
Philadelphia	000	000	0.000	Pittsburgh	000	000	0.000
Los Angeles	000	000	0.000	St. Louis	000	000	0.000
San Francisco	000	000	0.000	Pittsburgh	000	000	0.000
San Diego	000	000	0.000	St. Louis	000	000	0.000

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS				MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS			
AMERICAN LEAGUE				NATIONAL LEAGUE			
EAST DIVISION				WEST DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct.	Team	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	65	59	.522	Cleveland	71	63	.526
New York	70	54	.564	Minnesota	69	67	.508
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Minnesota	69	67	.508	Anaheim	74	65	.532
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Kansas City	56	79	.415	Oakland	53	85	.384
NATIONAL LEAGUE				CENTRAL DIVISION			
EAST DIVISION				WEST DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct.	Team	W	L	Pct.
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WEST DIVISION				CENTRAL DIVISION			
Los Angeles	78	61	.561	St. Louis	70	68	.507
San Francisco	76	62	.551	Pittsburgh	69	70	.496
San Diego	70	62	.526	St. Louis	64	74	.464
San Diego	65	74	.468	Chicago	60	76	.441
TUESDAY'S LINESCORES				CENTRAL DIVISION			
INTERLEAGUE				WEST DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct.	Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	000	000	0.000	St. Louis	000	000	0.000
Philadelphia	000	000	0.000	Pittsburgh	000	000	0.000
Los Angeles	000	000	0.000	St. Louis	000	000	0.000
San Francisco	000	000	0.000	Pittsburgh	000	000	0.000
San Diego	000	000	0.000	St. Louis	000	000	0.000

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

WOMEN'S SOCCER

QUARTERFINALS

Gay Fernandez, U.S. and Natasha Zvereva, Belarus (1), def. Alexandra Fias and Nathalie Touzart, France (7), 4-6, 6-2.

Nicole Andre, U.S. and Annemien Bultman, Netherlands (4), def. Rozsinda Hingray, Romania, and Iva Majoli, Croatia (14), 6-3, 3-6 & 6-4.

SOCCER

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

Volendam 1, Vitesse Arnhem 1

STANDSTADION Ajax Amsterdam 3, Feyenoord 0, Hooftweg 195 Eindhoven 1

Tweede Eendracht 2, Roda JC Kerkrade & NEC Nijmegen & Groningen & Groenwijk & Dordrecht & Vitesse Arnhem & RSC Waalwijk & Utrecht 3 Volendam 2

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U.S. Rider Hopes For Happy Finale

THESE AREN'T DOLLS, DAVE. THEY'RE PULISH COLLECTIBLES. EARLY.

MARRIED YOU GET EM? I HATE IT!

UM... ON THE OPEN MARKET, THAT'S IT. I'D PUT A FEMININARY CRUE VALUE.

"HI. MY NAME IS PEANUTS."

CUTE, HENT? THE MANUFACTURER GIVES EACH DOLL A NAME...

"I BELONG TO ALEX ROOSEVELT!"

HOLLAHOUT THAT! THEY JUST GIVE EACH ONE A NAME, ZOO!

COVERLY

ART BUCHWALD

Billions, Up in Smoke

WASHINGTON — I realize that I may be the only one, but I am very confused by the recent tobacco settlements and the amounts of money the companies are willing to shell out so they can stay in business.

The last one is \$11.3 billion that manufacturers have offered to pay the state of Florida. Mississippi accepted \$3 billion a few months ago, and other states are waiting to line for offers they can't afford to refuse.

All I can gather from this is that, even with billion-dollar payouts, the tobacco companies have no fears about being forced out of business—even though everyone now agrees that cigarettes will kill you.

The irony of this came to mind when I read that Hudson

Foods Inc. had apparently distributed tons of tainted meat that had caused an outbreak of illnesses in those areas where the meat was sold.

The cry of "Fire" went up immediately. Hudson announced the largest recall of any food company in America. Burger King canceled its contract. The government issued warnings to people not to consume the meat. Hudson may well have a problem staying in business.

Felix Rindacker, a spokesman for the tobacco forces, told me, "We have always known that bad beef can cause stomachaches and nausea. But there is still some question about whether tobacco can make you sick."

"If this is true, why are you paying billions to keep the states from suing you?" I asked.

"They need the money and we don't."

"Is there any tainted chopped meat in your cigarettes?"

"That's a trade secret. Our competitors would like nothing better than to know if our product contained inedible beef or not."

Collectibles for Sale: Elvis and Madonna

London — Guitars played by Elvis Presley, Eric Clapton and Prince and a bustier worn by Madonna will go under the hammer Thursday in London, the auction house Christie's said.

An acoustic guitar signed by Elvis that he played in 1959 is expected to raise up to £7,000 (\$11,000), while a Gretsch Rancher guitar that belonged to Clapton in the 1970s is valued at up to £4,000, and a 1960s Fender Telecaster guitar played by Prince at up to £3,000.

A black satin bustier worn by Madonna in concert is expected to fetch £4,000 to £6,000, Christie's said.

"Would you consider a recall if it turned out that cigarettes caused as much trouble as tainted meat?"

"We'd give it serious consideration and then reject it. Everybody is picking on tobacco these days. But how many people are willing to put up \$11 billion to make peace with those who don't like it as much as frozen yogurt?"

This is not the end of the cigarette damage cases. As long as there are lawyers, there will be unhappy smokers, and as long as there are unhappy smokers, there will be lawyers.

Strange, Murky Tale of a Looted Art Collection

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

PARIS — In late October 1940, as Hitler's Germany began picking the fruits of its occupation of France, Nazi troops raided Alphonse Kann's mansion at Saint-Germain-en-Laye near Paris and carried away his entire art collection.

The works, which included eight rare illuminated manuscripts along with a trove of paintings, drawings and sculptures, were taken to the Jeu de Paume museum in Paris, where they were stored pending shipment to Germany.

Kann, 70 at the time and exiled in London, escaped the fate of 76,000 other Jews who were later deported from France to Nazi death camps. But his collection, along with those of the Rothschilds, Rosenbergs, David-Weills, Wildensteins and other wealthy Jewish families, disappeared.

Only after the Allied victory in 1945 were many looted artworks recovered and returned to their owners or the owners' heirs.

Kann, though, had a problem. He had left France in 1938 without making an inventory of his vast collection. When it came to reclaiming missing works, his memory often failed him. And when he died in late 1948 without ever returning to France, his heirs had no alternative source of information. His legacy, shared among five nephews, was considerable, but it did not include the eight medieval manuscripts.

Last fall, almost half a century later, Kann's heirs came upon strong evidence that the fragile prayer books should have formed part of the inheritance.

Then in November they discovered that the manuscripts were in New York City in the possession of Wildenstein & Co., the powerful family-run art dealer that owns two galleries in New York as well as the Wildenstein Foundation in Paris.

How the manuscripts arrived in New York, how they were traced, how they were offered for sale after

the Kann estate tracked them down and how the Wildensteins continue to claim legitimate ownership of the documents make up a complex new chapter in the extraordinary story of the diaspora of Nazi-confiscated art that began in France in 1940 and continues to this day.

It is a story that could easily have been forgotten. After the war, France recovered some 61,000 artworks from Germany, of which 45,000 were identified and returned to their owners. Of the balance, 14,000 of minimal worth were sold, but the government held onto at least 2,000 works.

In theory, they were waiting to be claimed; in practice, they were absorbed by French museums, albeit still identified as "M.N.R.," the French initials for National Museums of Recuperation.

In the spring of 1996, an American journalist, Hector Feliciano, published "Le Musée Disparu" (published in the United States this year by Basic Books as "The Lost Museum") in which, among other things, he accused successive French governments of making no effort to find the rightful owners of unclaimed works of art.

To prove his point, he identified the original owners of several paintings seized by the Nazis that were hanging in French museums.

Among readers of the book in France was Francis Warin, 67, a great-nephew of Kann. He learned that one painting held by the Georges Pompidou Center, "Landscape," by the cubist artist Albert Gleizes, belonged to the Kann collection and that another in the Fine Arts Museum in Rennes, Picasso's "Head of a Woman" (1921), was bought by Kann in 1924.

Warin phoned Feliciano, who told him that each of the 1,202 works of art seized from Kann's home was marked by the Nazis at the Jeu de Paume with the initials "ka," for "Kann, Alphonse," and a number. German art experts then recorded a detailed description of each object according to its "ka" number.

Warin obtained the Kann dossier



Part of Alphonse Kann's art collection before the Nazis took it.

from the French Foreign Ministry, the official custodian of unclaimed artworks. Reading it, he and Feliciano noticed that among a large number of missing objects mentioned in the German inventory were eight illuminated manuscripts, identified as ka 879 through 886: five late 15th-century and early 16th-century Flemish Books of Hours, two 16th-century Italian prayer books and one Persian manuscript.

Warin said that Francois Avril, curator of manuscripts at the National Library, disclosed that three of these unclaimed manuscripts had been exhibited there in 1949, and that while Georges Wildenstein claimed these documents at the time, a report by the National Library had questioned whether he had proved ownership.

The Foreign Ministry told me that at least three were given at its insistence to the Wildenstein family

in 1952," Warin recalled in an interview.

Georges Wildenstein died in 1963, but Wildenstein & Co. and the Wildenstein Foundation are still run by his son, Daniel, and his grandsons, Guy and Alec. In November, on behalf of the Kann heirs, Warin wrote to the Wildenstein Foundation in Paris claiming two of the manuscripts; in December, he wrote claiming two more. In January, he wrote claiming all eight.

The Wildensteins dismissed the claims. Replying to the first letter, Guy Wildenstein said his grandfather, Georges, bought a collection of medieval manuscripts, including those mentioned by Warin, from Alphonse Kann "before the Second World War." These manuscripts, he said, were stolen by the Germans from the Wildenstein Gallery at 57 Rue de la Boetie and returned to the family after the war.

The response to Warin's other letters came from the Wildenstein Foundation's Paris lawyer, Jean-Luc Charrier, who stated that three of the manuscripts were bought from Edouard Kann, a distant cousin of Alphonse Kann, in 1909. "These documents are the exclusive property of the Wildenstein family and were returned to them after being looted," the letter said.

What Warin did not know was that, having sat on the manuscripts for 45 years, the Wildensteins suddenly put them on the market.

In February, Sam Fogg, a London dealer in rare books, was shown the documents and asked James Marrow, a professor of art history at Princeton University, to examine them.

Marrow was introduced to Daniel Wildenstein and inspected the manuscripts. When he inquired about their provenance, however, Marrow said, he was told they came from the Kann collection and had been in the possession of the Wildensteins "for a very long time," although the family was unable to provide any date, bill of sale or detail of the acquisition.

"I never got a straight answer," Marrow recalled. He said he was also puzzled to find "ka" plus three-digit numbers marked in red ink on each of the manuscripts. One, the "Hours of Jean Carpentier," for example, was ka 883.

In his report to Fogg, Marrow praised the manuscripts but noted the gallery's reluctance to discuss their provenance. He said that the London dealer was evidently interested in the documents, but one month later, having agreed on a purchase price, Fogg abruptly withdrew his offer.

In May, Marrow got in touch with Warin and shared all his information with him. "I told him, 'I'm not a judge or a lawyer,'" Marrow recalled. "I'm just saying that there are documents stolen from the Kann collection and someone else is offering them for sale. This is as close as one can get to an open-and-shut case."

PEOPLE

NOW that Walter Cronkite and his wife have settled into their new apartment, he's had some time to reflect on the way it was. Cronkite, 80, a legendary newsmen for CBS for 47 years, had quadruple bypass heart surgery in March, a year after having a knee replaced. His wife of 57 years, Betsy, also 80, decided last spring that they should leave their four-story New York townhouse for a one-floor apartment. "We hated moving," Cronkite told People magazine. "I don't know what was worse, all the sentimental stuff — that we had raised a family there, that we loved the neighborhood and the neighbors — or just the thought of cleaning out closets that hadn't been touched in 40 years."

Yoko Ono is about to close a deal with Columbia Pictures to make a movie about her romance with John Lennon, the New York Post reports, quoting unidentified studio sources. The paper said Ono saw the film as a chance to tell her version of their relationship and counter that of writers like Albert Goldman, who has described the former Beatle as an "autistic, schizophrenic, bisexual manic depressive." Ono — who has been blamed for the breakup of the Beatles — will be portrayed as a peacemaker between Lennon and Paul McCartney. Studio sources told The Washington Post that the deal would bring Ono at least \$80 million.

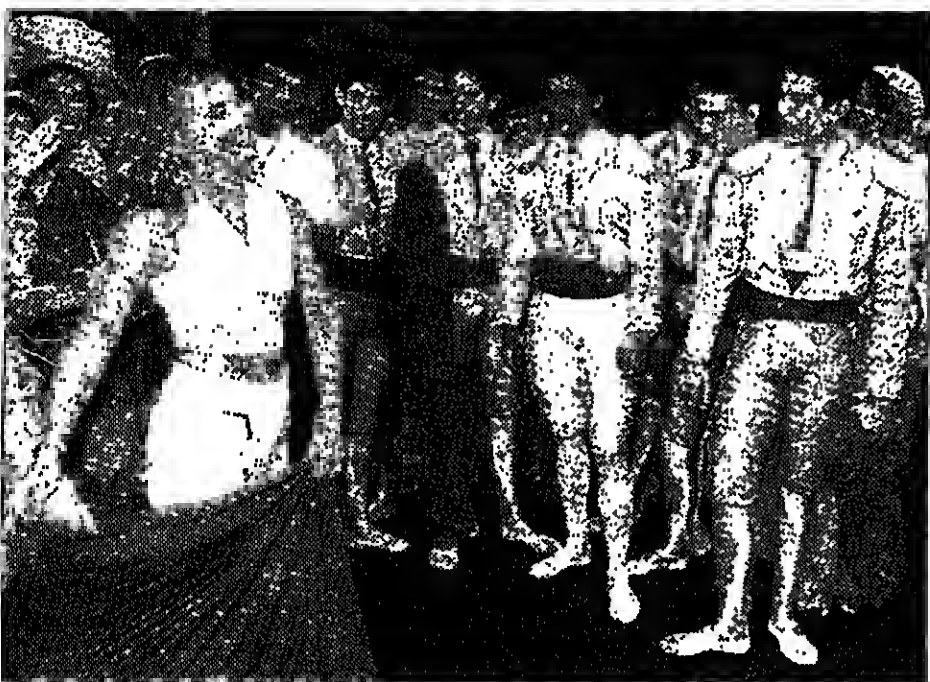
Oprah Winfrey's production company and distributor have denied rumors that the talk show queen will retire next year. Talk of her departure was serious enough Tuesday to rattle Wall Street. Stock prices of King World Productions Inc., distributor of Winfrey's syndicated program, slipped in heavy trading. But King World and Winfrey's company, Chicago-based Harpo Productions, say Winfrey still has a couple of weeks to decide whether she will continue her program, which airs in 119 countries. "Despite media reports,

Oprah has not yet made a decision regarding continuing 'The Oprah Winfrey Show' beyond the 1997-1998 season," Harpo Productions said in a statement. "She has to make a decision by September 15, 1997." A Los Angeles television station had reported Tuesday that Winfrey had decided not to renew her contract for a 13th season.

Christian Slater has been barred from contacting Michelle Jonas, his ex-girlfriend. Slater was charged with punching Jonas in the face at a rowdy party last month where he also allegedly bit one of her friends and attacked a police officer. When asked if Slater, whose arrest record says he admitted to police that he had used heroin and cocaine, had gone into drug rehab, his attorney, Michael Napier, said only, "He's dealing with the problems that caused all of this."

Authorities in Sweden last year told

a couple who named their son Brfccccccmnpkccccclllmmnprrv-clmmckssqbblllll to find a new, shorter name for the boy, but have now rejected his new name — A. according to the Hallands Nyheter newspaper. Initially, the parents refused to provide tax authorities with a name for their newborn son. After some contention, the parents finally provided them with the 45-letter and digit sequence, which they say is pronounced "Albin." That resulted in a 5,000 kronor (\$625) fine from the tax authorities in 1996 for defying the Swedish name law. This summer, the couple registered their son as A. The tax authorities also rejected that name, as single letter names are not allowed. An appeals court upheld the decision. The parents have previously explained that they "chose a meaningful, expressionistic typographic formulation which we consider to be an artistic new creation in the pataphysical tradition in which we believe." The boy, who is still officially nameless, has a passport on which his name is given as Boy Tarzan.



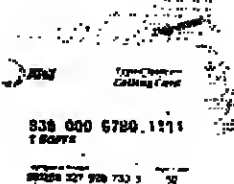
BULLY, BULLY — A Spanish matador, Cristina Sanchez, posing with members of the Cuban National Ballet after rehearsing the ballet "Don Quixote" in Madrid.



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